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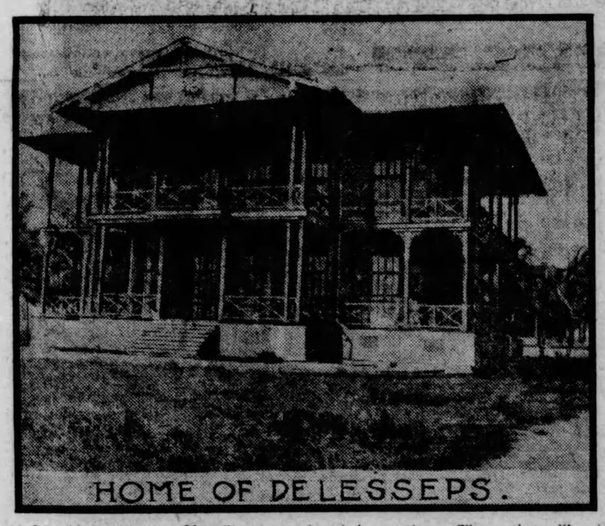
# CONDITIONS IN PANAMA

FRONT STREET COLON, AND THE RAILROAD.

STREET IN THE OLD FRENCH QUARTER OF COLON

JENNINGS TYPES ON THE MARKET, COLON.

A RESIDENCE ON SHORE. COLON



HOME OF DELESSEPS.

"The American who goes to Panama to live takes his life in his hands." This is the summary of E. S. Brooks, of 1025 West Woodruff avenue, as to health conditions in the Panama canal zone. Mr. Brooks spent considerable time in Central America a few years ago, and, as an official of the Panama railroad, had ample opportunity to view that country thoroughly. "It is a peculiar land," continued Mr. Brocks, "intensely interesting to the tourist but an abominable country to reside in. The city of Colon, where I lived, has 5,000 inhabitants, of whom 75 per cent. are Colombians, 20 per cent. Jamaicans, and the remaining five per cent. Americans, Spaniards, English, German and Chinese. The Colombian looks much like a mulatto and is most noted for his treachery. Morality among them is a lost virtue, lost with the coming of the white man. In the interior civil marriage is seldom performed, owing to the fact that it costs the poor man or the rich man about $50, if he is married with civil and church rites. There's a fee to the bishops, another to the priest, to the civil authorities and in fact to every official of any authority whatsoever. Fifty dollars to the native Colombian is a princely sum, and as a result they just mate. In the interior the country is wild and almost impenetrable, because of the dense undergrowth. In order to travel across country, unless one takes the railroad, of course, a path has to be cut as you advance. All the natives carry machetes for this purpose. I struck off from the 'beaten path' a number of times and came upon the home, if you can call it that, of a Colombian. Imagine a dozen piles sunk in the ground and a dozen feet from the ground a platform of rough boards tied in place with thongs, over this a thatched roof and you have the dwelling of the native. The house is open on at least one side and furniture consists of a bed, chair and kettle. They live in a most primitive manner, food consisting of bananas, yams and other native fruits. Clothes, especially with the men, are most noticeable by their scarcity. The native will not work more than is necessary to provide a bare existence and earn a little money for drink. Their indolence is the principal reason why the United States government engineers who have the work of building the canal in charge are importing Jamaican negroes. The latter are larger men than the Colombian, as a rule, and much more intelligent.

"A noticeable thing is that you never see old men, either in the coast towns or in the interior. The average life is short, owing to unhealthy conditions, and this is the problem that faces the canal builders more than the engineering feat of cutting a waterway. In my first trip out of Colin, and within a few miles of the town, I passed Monkey hill, Colon's cemetery. It's population of the sleeping is far beyond that of the city of the living, while, all along the railroad, are the unmarked graves of thousands who labored to lay those two strips of steel.

"It has been said, and most truly, that for every tie laid for the Panama railroad a human life was given. No headstones mark the graves, nor do the dead sleep in coffins. I believe it was within a week after my arrival at Colon that I attended the funeral of a railroad employe. All went as usual until we reached the grave when the body was rolled out of the coffin into its last resting place and the earth shoveled over the corpse. There are probably twenty coffins in Colon and all have done duty over and over again in that manner.

"Were a mortality list to be compiled it would be found, I believe, that to yellow fever is due the fearful death rate. The foreigner, especially from temperate climate, is most susceptible to the disease which 'strikes and kills' within 48 hours. That's why I say the American who values his life should stay away from Panama.

"The unhealthiness is due to the large amount of rainfall. The English language lacks the word that will adequately describe a good, hard rain in Panama. It is absolutely blinding, the water seeming to come down in a solid sheet. From April 15 to December 15 twenty-four hours never pass without rain that pours on the rotting undergrowth, forming a muck and slime, the very hotbed of disease. The French have had their taste of Panama as a health resort and have had enough. Their list of dead, who labored to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, is a list so large that no one ever dared compute it.

"The Panama canal parallels the railroad, the line running from Colon to Panama, a distance of 47 miles. The original French company spent $154,000,000 and completed but two-fifths of the work. It was headed by M. De Lesseps and in his home was spent vast sums of money intended for the cutting of the waterway. Colon gossips told me that De Lesseps' house was for ten years a scene of nightly revelry. It was due more, however, to the imprudent expenditures of his son, purchasing agent of the company, that it was wrecked. Today all along the canal bed stands expensive machinery that young De Lesseps bought. Great Belgian dredges, costing thousands and thousands of dollars, are rusting and decaying, monuments to the Frenchman's failure."

your little Hennery too much, when he grows up.

But I haven't any kick coming about Gibraltar, 'cause they treated dad and I all right, and the commander detailed an ensign to show us all through the fortress. Now don't get an ensign mixed up with a unique, such as showed us through the Turkish harem. An English ensign is just as different from a Turkish unique as you can imagine. Every man to his place. You couldn't teach a Turkish unique how to show visitors around an English fortress, and an English ensign in a Turkish harem would bring on a world's war, they are so different. Well, we went through tunnels in the rock, and up and down elevators, and all was light as day from electric lights, and we saw ammunition enough to sink all the ships in the world, if it could be exploded in the right place, and they have provisions enough stored in the holes in the rock to keep an army for 40 years, if they didn't get ptomaine poison from eating canned stuff.

It was all a revelation to dad, and when we got all through, and got out into the sunlight, we breathed free, and when dad got his second wind he broke up the English officers by taking out a pencil and piece of paper, and asked them what they would take for the rock and its contents, and move out and let the American flag float over it.

Well, say, they were hot, and they told dad to go plum to, but dad wouldn't do it. He said America didn't want the old stone quarry, anyway, and if it did, it could come and take it. I guess they would have had dad arrested for treason, only when we got out into the town there was the whole British Atlantic squadron lined up, with men up in the rigging like monkeys, and every vessel was firing a saluto, as a yacht came steaming by.

Dad thought war had surely broke out, or that some rich American owned the yacht, but it turned out to be Queen Alexandria and a party of tourists, and when the band played God Save the Queen, dad got up on his hind legs and sang so loud you would think he would split hisself, and a fellow went up and threw his arms around dad, and began to weep, and the tears came into dad's eyes, and another fellow pinched dad's watch, and the celebration closed with everybody getting drunk and the queen sailed away.

Say, we are going to Spain on the next boat, and you watch the papers. We will probably be hung for taking Cuba and the Philippines. Yours,

HENNERY.

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## GET YOUR PENCIL AND GO AS FAR AS YOU LIKE

Winston (N. C.) Guide: On Wednesday of this week Martin Peoples, of this city, was married to Mrs. Anna Hine, of Old Town. It requires some expert figuring to keep track of "Mart" Peoples, as a rule, and in this instance it looks like he had thrown us. On the 2d of last November the reservoir was blown up or exploded, and his wife was killed. Peoples himself had to be carried to the hospital for several weeks of repair. Getting on foot again, he purchased a fine team of bays, had their tails wrapped in ribbon, and kept the ice and snow moving between Winston and Old Town. And now we find things as above stated. Now, Mart Peoples is not a bad man, but he is the worst mixed up man we ever saw. His bride was his last wife's stepmother, and hence he becomes his own daddy. He not only becomes his own daddy, but he is now his stepson's grandfather and his mother-in-law's husband and the father of his late wife. His wife is in nearly as bad a fix, as she is her husband's mother and her grandchildren's mother also. But Mart Peoples can work it all out and will no doubt give a correct answer in the windup. He is evidently a man of destiny.

## HOW COFFEE WAS FOUND

When you drink your next cup of coffee return thanks to Hadji Omar. It was he who discovered the divine berry in 1285, 619 years ago.

He was dying of hunger in the wilderness, when, finding some small, round berries, he tried to eat them, but they were bitter. He tried roasting them, and these he finally steeped in some water held in the hollow of his hand, and found the decoction as refreshing as if he had partaken of solid food.

He hurried back to Mocha, from which he had been banished, and, inviting the wise men to partake of his discovery, they were so well pleased, with it that they made him a saint.

The story is told that coffee was introduced into the West Indies in 1723 by Chirac, a French physician, who gave a Norman gentleman named De Clieux, a captain of infantry on his way to Martinique, a single plant.

De Clieux, with an affection for his coffee plant, divided his portion of water with it and succeeded in bringing it to Martinique, although weak, not in a helpless condition.

There he planted it in his garden, protected with a fence of thorns, and watched it daily until the end of the year, when he gathered two pounds of coffee, which he distributed among the inhabitants of the island to be planted by them.

From Martinique coffee trees in turn were sent to Santo Domingo, Guadeloupe and other neighboring islands.

Hadji Omar's name should be enrolled among those of the other benefactors of the human race. It should rank beside that of Raleigh, who discovered sublime tobacco, or, at any rate, introduced it into civilized society.

Who discovered chicory is not known, but he deserves his obscurity.

## NO OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

The prosecuting attorney's office is a very busy place, but it is not nearly such a hive of industry as it would be if all the grievances brought to Mr. Mackintosh were allowed to ripen into law suits.

"Is this the prosecuting attorney?" It was a high feminine voice. "It is? Well, I wanted to see you about a garment."

"What kind of a garment?"

"Oh—er—ladies' garment."

"What's the mater with it?"

"Why, it doesn't fit. It's two whole sizes too large. My, I should look like a fright."

"Is there any way I can help you?"

"Why, yes. The man wouldn't take it back. I knew you could fix it." This confidence touched Mr. Mackintosh, and drew forth this well considered advice.

"Well, you see, we haven't any dressmaker here. Better see a dressmaker."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## AN UNCONQUERED BOER.

Commandant Jan Louw, the Boer officer who refused to lay down his arms when his fellow-countrymen surrendered to the British and who fled to the Longberg mountains on the borders of German West Africa with his band of burgher fighters, has been successfully resisting the combined English and German forces in South Africa for more than two years. In June, 1902, when the Boer army capitulated, Louw fled with only about 300 men. This was the nucleus of the present little army under him.

Within the first year the 300 men was increased to 2,000, and today he is said to have a combined force of 9,000 sturdy warriors under his command. Many Boers still believe that their country can be reclaimed and many of them look to Louw as the man who will start the next rebellion.

There is said to exist an understanding among Boers and their sympathizers that the next uprising will be in 1906. It is also stated that 15,000 men have agreed to respond to the commandant's call.

## NO TIME FOR DIVORCE.

The woman who can make good butter, darn socks to a frazzle, cook a meal that tickles her husband and keeps the children's necks and ears clean seldom figures in a divorce case.—Miller County (Kan.) Autogram.

# THE DUKE DECIDES

—By—
HEADON HILL
Author of
By a Hair's-Breadth, Etc.

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(CHAPTER XIX—(Continued.)

Nerving himself for the ordeal, he went slowly down the steps, and so limped across the stone floor towards a spot in the very center of the crypt where five figures were grouped under the groined roof. He had only time to observe that one figure—that of an old man with snow-white beard and puffed, purple cheeks—stood slightly in advance of the rest, when on his near approach an order was given in a queer, parrot-like squeak to switch out the lamp. The crypt was windowless, but it was conceivable that a light in the interior might be seen from outside under the door leading into the gardens. Hence, doubtless, the precaution.

"You have made all preparations above, Duke?" was queried in the same piping voice.

"The bonds are in my own safe, and I obtained the key of the Senator's dispatch-box by a trick—picked his pocket, in fact—after dinner," Forsyth replied, in a perfect imitation of Beaumanoir's tone. He was beginning to feel more confident in being able to sustain his part; he would not, he thought, have lived to reach this parley if his disguise had been penetrated.

"Then," the unseen spokesman proceeded, 'all you have to do is to take this bundle of papers and place them in the box, extracting the originals, and returning here at once with them. It will then give me pleasure to absolve you from further service."

Forsyth felt a large packet pressed into his grasp, and he instantly turned with it to go towards the steps, expecting that the lamp would be switched on to guide him. This proved to be the case, and he was glad that those five scoundrels only had a back view of him as he limped across the floor and laboriously climbed the steps. Nor when he had passed through the door out of their sight was there any quickening of his halting gait to show that he was exulting in that he had so far successfully risked his life for his friend. And it was well that he kept up his part, for as he crossed under the well of the staircase to the servants' bedrooms he caught a glimpse of Rosa, Mrs. Talmage Eglinton's French maid, watching him over the banisters.

Mounting to his own room he locked the bundle of papers he had received away in one of his trunks, from which he first took a packet of similar dimensions, formidably sealed. Without wasting a moment he placed this packet under his arm, and, falling once more into Beaumanoir's limp, retraced his steps to the crypt, where, as soon as he had passed through the door, a beam from the portable lamp shed a glare on his descent to the level of the floor. The five figures with the white-bearded old man in advance, awaited him as before.

As Forsyth approached he hoped every moment to hear those parrot-like tones order the light to be cut off, but this time no such welcome sound fell upon his ears. He had to advance quite close with the full radiance of the lamp shining on him. The light, he soon perceived, had been retained for the purpose of examining the packet, which Zeigler snatched from him with impatient vehemence; and suddenly Forsyth was confronted with a situation not wholly unforeseen, btu which he had hoped to avoid in the haste of the gang to make off with their plunder. Not content with a scrutiny of the carefully taped and sealed dummy package, Ziegler was about to undo the fastenings and look at the contents, which consisted of nothing more valuable than tissue paper.

It seemed an age while the lithe white fingers broke the seals and disarranged the tape, and Forsyth steadied himself for the inevitable discovery. He was not prepared to lose his life at the hands of this murderous crew without a fight for it, five to one though they were; and it occurred to him that at the first sign of violence his best plan would be to smash the electric lamp with a well-directed kick, and then try and elude them in the dark. Ziegler's face was in shadow, the miscreant holding the lamp behind him; but Forsyth saw at last, by the swift upward jerk of the arch-robber's head, that the worthlessness of the bundle was known to him. It was probable, too, from the prolonged silent stare with which he gazed and gazed at the Duke's counterfeit, that the latter's identity was no longer a secret.

With quite a natural movement Forsyth edged a little nearer to the man with the lamp, and the movement seemed to break the spell which held Ziegler speechless. The chief turned abruptly to his followers.

"I must have a word with this gentleman—with the Duke—alone," he squeaked. 'Go out into the garden and await close outside—within call. Here, I will keep the lamp." Forsyth noticed that the well-shaped hand with which he grasped the contrivance was shaking violently—so violently, that the ray with which he guided his four subordinates through the groined arches to the door wavered like a will-o'-the-wisp. He waited till the last one had filed out before he turned again to the man who had baffled him.

"Well, Mr. Forsyth?" he piped, and the high-pitched note quivered and trembled as the lamp-ray had done.

"Well, sir?" Forsyth repeated, in blank amazement at the sparing of his life, for unless some hidden treachery beyond his fathoming was afoot, he could not doubt that it was spared. He was more than a physical match for the aged evildoer in front of him, and before the others could be recalled he could make good his retreat into the house by the way he had come. The quiet acceptance of defeat by the bloodthirsty old schemer was a puzzle beyond solution, if it was not a veil for some further villainy.

"You have beaten me, Mr. Forsyth—you and General Sadgrove," Ziegler went on. "I don't suppose it's of any use my offering you a bribe to bring me back the package you have obtained so smartly? I would make it a very large one."

"Not the slightest use," Forsyth answered, almost laughing, yet more than ever puzzled by the naivete of the question. "I have been at considerable pains to deprive you of your bogus bonds, and it is hardly likely, Mr. Ziegler, that I am going to restore your power over the Duke of Beaumanoir. He is a brave man, and doesn't fear death. You can't hurt him that way; but with these forgeries in your possession you might make some sort of a story good against him. Without them, anything you could say would be an idle tale."

"That is not the point, believe me, Mr. Forsyth," the shrill voice quavered almost pleadingly. "The contents of that package took three of my most skilled colleagues months to prepare. They are proud of their work—love those forged bonds as if they were their children. To their pride in their work I should owe my life, if you would give them back to me."

Forsyth could hardly believe his ears. Could this tremulous dotard be the redoubtable master of crime whom he and his uncle had been fighting throughout the last crowded week? "I really don't see how your not particularly valuable life can depend on your possession of a lot of bogus bonds," he said, with genuine curiosity. The appeal to his pity filled him with vague uneasiness, the alleged reason for it being so utterly absurd. Yet Ziegler was ready with an explanation, more or less plausible.

"My associates will kill me for being duped out of their handiwork," he answered, glancing fearfully at the garden entrance. "They would perhaps pardon the miscarriage of the main scheme, but to have parted with material which might yet have been turned to account will seal my doom—that, and having allowed you to survive your triumph over us."

Forsyth saw now—or thought he saw—why the murderous crew had been ordered off in ignorance of the miscarriage. It was to enable Ziegler to make this desperate appeal for the restitution of the bogus bonds, so that he might "save his face" with his comrades. It would be ample excuse in their eyes—flatter their vanity, as their tottering chief had hinted—if he had himself been deceived by the fabricated securities. But they had seen him examine the parcel; they would know that he had made the discovery on the spot, and yet had not decreed instant death to their successful opponent. One flaw in this chain of reasoning Forsyth, himself no casuist, overlooked. It did not occur to him that the old practitioner with the white beard and the squeaky voice could have put himself right with his companions if he had hounded them on to him the moment he knew he was fingering tissue-paper and not United States Treasury bonds, good, bad, or indifferent.

"Well, Mr. Clinton Ziegler," said Forsyth, eager now to have done with the matter in the only possible way, "your appeal is dismissed with costs—on the higher scale. What does it matter what happens to you? If you had had your way you would have earned a legal hanging four times in the last week. If your friends save the common hangman the trouble, so much the better for all concerned, especially as they would thereby get themselves hanged also."

"Nothing will move you?"

"Absolutely nothing; and now I'll trouble you to clear off the premises if you and your gentlemen outside don't want to be treated as ordinary burglars."

"What if I call them back and have you strangled?"

With the way of escape open behind him Forsyth laughed at the futile threat, and to the group outside in the Dutch garden it must have sounded like a friendly laugh of mutual satisfaction and farewell, for he gently pushed the old man before him to the garden door and shut it on him. Then, having carefully shot the heavy bolts, he groped his way back to the stone steps leading up into the house, triumphant, yet not wholly convinced. The ignominous collapse of Mr. Clinton Ziegler was almost too good to be true, and he was painfully conscious that such an astute antagonist was not likely to have thrown all his cards on to the table.

The fact, however, remained that the schemers had been deprived of their spurious bonds, without which their carefully planned design to obtain possession of the genuine ones fell to the ground.

"And their blood-feud against the poor chap will surely cease, now that there is no crime, past or contemplated, for which he can denounce them," Forsyth comforted himself as he stepped from the door at the head of the stone stairs and hastened along the dimly lit corridor, limping no longer. His destination was the smoking room, where he guessed that the General would be eagerly awaiting news.

CHAPTER XX.

While Alec Forsyth was engaged in showing Ziegler out of the crypt, the Duke of Beaumanoir, in happy ignorance of the perilous effort his friend was making for him, sat in the dark muniment room, still as a cat, with his eyes on the door. He had drawn one of the oak chairs close to the safe in which Senator Sherman's genuine bonds reposed. He had established himself on guard, in case trickery having failed, violent methods should be adopted at the last moment to obtain the huge plunder.

He thought it improbable that, with General Sadgrove in the house and Azimoolah somewhere loose around it, any of the gang would break in unseen, still less that they would reach the muniment room. He sincerely hoped that vigilance of those trained watch-dogs would prevail, for, though he was prepared to atone for his folly by defending the safe at the cost of his life, if need be, he did not see how that could be done without openning up the scandal he had gone through so much to avoid. He had bought the safe, had met the Senator at Liverpool, and now, unknown to anyone, was keeping his lonely vigil in the firm determination that, at all hazards, the bonds should reach the Bank of England in safety; but there was a dread in his heart lest the tell-tale emergency he was providing against should arise.

For here it becomes necessary to say that the letter sent Ziegler in London five days before, and purporting to convey the Duke's submission and request for instructions, which were called for by Alec Forsyth, was not written by the Duke at all, or even with his cognizance. It had been the joint production of General Sadgrove and Forsyth, with an eye to immediate immunity for the Duke from further murderous attacks, and to the enactment of some such dangerous comedy as had just been played in the crypt. Though when that deceptive missive was penned, its authors expected in varying degrees, as will presently be seen, tragedy rather than comedy. And he who by right of youth and friendship necessarily took the greater risk was the one who, not being fully informed by his uncle, had most cause for apprehension from the masquerade.

But Beaumanoir, sitting in the dark with his Smith and Wesson at full cock amid the archives of the house he was concerned to preserve stainless, was aware of none of these tortuous dealings. Had his zeal allowed him to indulge in the luxury of a light, he might have whiled away the time by perusing some of the musty chronicles around him, and have so drawn comfort from the knowledge that if his misdeed was published with the usual trimmings in every paper in the kingdom, he would still compare favorably with some of his race who had gone before. So far he had never stolen poor men's land under the protection of the Commons Enclosure Act, or appropriated tenants' improvements to his own enrichment.

True, it was a dirty trick he had put his hand to—a dirty trick in dirty company—and he hated himself for it to the full. But he had been a denizen of another world when Ziegler's emissary had annexed him, body and soul, as plain Charles Hanbury, in the Bowery saloon. He remembered that world now with a

# Bad Boy and His Dad on the Suez Canal

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK.

Gibraltar, in Spain and England.—My Dear Foster Uncle: It seems good to get somewhere that you can hear the English language spoken by the Irish, and the English soldiers are nearly all Irish. When you think of the way the British government treats the Irish, and then you look on while an orderly sergeant calls the roll of a company, and find that nine out of ten answer to Irish names, and only one out of ten has the cockney accent, you feel that the Irish ought to rule England, and an O'Rourke or an O'Shannessy should take the place of King Edward. It makes a boy who was brought up in an Irish ward in America feel like he was at home to mix with British soldiers who come from the old sod.

Dad says that there is never an army

LOOK AT IT AND KEEP AWAY FROM THE BANKS.

anywhere in the world, except the armies of Russia and Japan, that the bravest men are not answering to Irish names, and always on the advance in a fight, or in the rear when there is a retreat. Dad says that in our own army, and when the north and south were fighting, the Irish boys were the fellows who saved the day. They wanted to fight nights and Sundays, and never struck for an eight-hour day, or union wages. When the fighting was over, and soldiers were sick, or discouraged, and despondent, an Irish soldier would come along, maybe on crutches, or with a bullet in his innards, and tell funny stories and make the discouraged fellows laugh in spite of themselves, and when another fight was on, you had to tie the wounded Irish soldiers to their cots in the hospital, or put them in jail, to keep them from forgetting their wounds and going to the front for one more fight. Dad says if there was an Irish nation, with an army and navy, the whole world would have to combine to whip them, and yet the nation that has the control of the Irish people treats them worse than San Francisco treats Chinamen, makes them live on potatoes, and allows landlords to take away the potatoes if they are shy on the rent.

(Gee, dad looked over my shoulder, and saw what I had written, and he cuffed me on the side of the head, and said I was an incendiary, and that I ought to have sense enough not to write treason while a guest on British soil.) Well, I don't care a darn. It makes me hot under the collar when I think of the brave Irish fellows, and I wonder why they don't come to America in a body and be aldermen and policemen. When I get home I am going to join the Fenians, and raise thunder just as quick as I am old enough.

Well, sir, we have been through the Suez canal, and for a great modern piece of engineering it doesn't size up with a sewer in Milwaukee, or a bayou in Louisiana. It is just digging a railroad cut through the desert, and letting in the water, and there you are. The only question in its construction was plenty of dredging machines, and a place to pile the dirt and water the just came in of its own accord, and stays there, and smells like thunder, and you see the natives look at it and keep away from the banks, for fear the banks will cave in on them, and give them a bath before their year is up, 'cause they don't bathe but once a year, and when they skip a year nobody knows about it.

Our boat went right along, and got out of the canal, because it was a mail boat, but the most of the boats we saw were tied up to the bank, waiting for the millennium. We saw some Russian boats waiting for the war to blow over, and as we passed them every Russian on board looked scared, as though we were Japs, that were going to fire a torpedo under them, or throw a bomb on deck, and when our boat got by the Russian boat the crew was called to prayers, to thank the Lord, or whoever it is that the Rus-

AND GETS THE WORTH OF HIS MONEY.

sians thank, because they had escaped a dire peril. I guess the Russians are all in, and that those who have not gone to the front are shaking hands with themselves, and waiting for the dove of peace to alight on their guns.

The Suez canal probably pays, and no wonder, 'cause they charge what they please to boats that go through, and if they don't pay, all they have to do is to stay out, and go around a few thousand miles. It is like a ferry across a little stream out west, where there is no other way to cross, except to wade or go around, and the old ferryman sizes up the wagon load that wants to cross, and takes all they have got loose, and then the travelers are ahead of the game, 'cause if they didn't cross the stream they would have to camp on the bank until the stream dried up. Some day an earthquake will split that desert wide open, and the water in the Suez canal will soak into the sand and the steamboats will lay in the mud, and be covered with a sandstorm, and future ages will be discovering full-rigged ships down deep on the desert. Dad says we better sell our stock in the canal and buy airship stock. And talk about business, there is more tonnage goes through the Soo canal, between Michigan and Canada, than goes through the Suez, and we don't howl about it very much.

Well, sir, I have studied Gibraltar in my geography, and read about it in the papers, and seen its pictures in the advertisements, but never realized what a big thing it was. Now, who ever thought of putting that enormous rock right there on that prairie, but God. I suppose the English, when they saw that rock, thought the good Lord had put it there for the English to drill holes, in for guns, and when the Lord was busy somewhere else the English smouged the rock away from Spain, by playing a game with loaded dice, and when England got it that country decided to arm it like a train robber, and hold up the other nations of the earth.

When a vessel passes that rock it has to hold up its hands and salute the British flag, or get a mess of hardware fired into its vital parts, but that is all it amounts to, 'cause it couldn't win any battle for England, and could only sink trading vessels. The walls of the rock are perforated from top to bottom with holes big enough for guns to squirt smoke and shells, but if the enemy should stay away from right in front of the holes, they might shoot till doomsday, and never hit anything but fishing smacks and peddlers of oranges.

Gibraltar is like a white elephant to a zoological garden. It just eats, and keeps off flies with its short tail and visitors feed it peanuts, and wonder what it was made for, and how much hay it eats. Gibraltar is like a $20 gold piece that a man carries in his watch pocket for an emergency, which he never intends to spend until he gets in the tightest place in his life, and it wears out one pocket after another, and some day drops through on the sidewalk, and a tramp finds it and goes on a bat and gets the worth of his money, and has a good time, if he saves enough to buy a bromo-seltzer the next morning after. It is like the Russian war chest, that is never to be opened as long as they can borrow money.

If Gibraltar could be put on castors and rolled around from one country to another, England could whip all Europe and Asia. It would be a Trojan horse on a larger scale, and be a terror, but, say, if it got to America, we wouldn't do a thing to it. We would run a standpipe up the side, and connect it with an oil pipe line, fill Gibraltar's tunnels and avenues, and magazines and barracks with crude oil, and touch a match to it, and not an Englishman would live to tell about it. Gee, but I would be sorry for the Irish soldiers, but I guess they wouldn't be there, 'cause they wouldn't fight America.

Well, if England ever has a big war, and she get chesty about Gibraltar, and says it is impregnable, and defies the world to take it, I bet you $10 it could be taken in 24 hours. If I was a general, or an admiral, I would have about 40 tank steamers, loaded with kerosene, and have them land, innocent like, right

PINCHED DAD'S WATCH.

up beside Gibraltar, ostensibly to sell oil for perfumery to the natives, who would all be improved by using kerosene on their persons. Then I would get on a barrel, on deck of my flagship, and command the English general to surrender unconditionally, and if he refused, I would set a slow match on every oil vessel, and have the crews get in skiffs and pull for the opposite shore, and when the oil got on fire and rolled up all over Gibraltar, and burned every living thing, I would throw water from the fire department boat on the rock, and she would split open and roll all over the prairie and then I would bury the cremated dead out on the desert, and seek other worlds to conquer, like Alexander the Great. But don't be afraid. I won't do it unless they make me mad, but you watch my smoke if they peck on

horror and a loathing greater, if possible, than when he had endured it—the sordid life in the five-dollar boarding house, the lunch of tough sandwiches of Texas beef which had bulged his pockets on the way to his duties in the big dry goods store, the insolence of his Irish-American and German fellow-workers because of his English speech. And the haughty salesladies who had drawn their skirts from him as they squeezed past the tame detective at the timekeeper's box—sitting there in the dark muniment room, even his present trouble could not check a smile at thinking what those damsels would have done if told that he had been about to become a duke within the month.

Yes, it had been a dirty trick that he had undertaken to escape all this, but somehow the thing had not seemed so bad when he was unacquainted with the persons interested. Just as old-time smugglers persuaded themselves that there was no dishonesty in defrauding the state, so in the same light he had regarded the spoliation of a big corporation like the Bank of England or the United States treasury, whichever would have been the ultimate loser when the lawyers had settled the matter. He would never have gone into the business, even in his despairing exile, if he had not looked upon it as a breach of honesty by which no single individual would be an appreciable loser. He made no excuses for himself on this score, but merely analyzed his state of mind philosophically, by no means salving his conscience because he had dropped the affair the moment individualities had become involved, or laying claim to any merit for a repentance sustained at such imminent peril.

"Whatever is the upshot of it all I can never be too thankful that I came over in the same ship with the Shermans," he muttered, "and for being brought up with a round turn by the knowledge that the one to bear the brunt of my iniquity would have been Leonie's father. Why, the excellent Senator might have been suspected of having stolen the bonds himself. Funny that that view didn't occur to me till I knew the people."

The same gratitude had filled his simple soul twenty times during the last week, even when his enemies had pressed him most sorely; but it recurred with redoubled force now that he was within sight of the end. By noon on the morrow the Senator would have safely housed the securities at the Bank, and then his own responsibility would cease. Ziegler could kill him then, and welcome, if he still thought it worth while, though the chief of the organization was not, he imagined, the sort of person to waste time and energy on a purely sentimental revenge. If Ziegler carried on the feud after the bonds were safe from him it would be, as before, to secure silence about the attempt, and he could fling no stigma on the family name without divulging details that would incriminate his gang. And the family name was all that mattered.

Beaumanoir had just rounded off his forecast in this satisfactory manner when he was suddenly startled back into the present by a faint sound far down the corridor on which the muniment room abutted. He knew perfectly well what the sound was—the "scroop" of the spring-driven swivel-roller that automatically closed a baize door shutting off the servants' premises. He had half risen from his chair when another sound—the tinkle of a pebble cast against the window from outside—distracted his attention; but disregarding it in favor of the more pressing emergency, he made haste towards the door of the room.

The room was at the extreme end of the corridor, looking along it lengthwise, and it was not therefore necessary for the Duke to disclose himself at the door, which he had purposely left partially open, in order to reconnoiter. Standing in the darkness a few feet from the door, he was able to see who was coming, and the sight sent a thrill of despair to his heart. All his pleasant anticipations of oblivion for his transgression were rudely sattered, for the old man who, white-bearded and with cat-like tread, came along the passage was Ziegler himself! Another figure was dimly discerned close behind, but of that the Duke took no heed. His eyes were riveted on the one in front—on the evil man who had the power to change his destiny. There was something curiously fantastic, something unreal, in the aged miscreant gliding towards him, framed in the gaping darkness of the doorway.

The opening into a branch passage, leading to another part of the mansion lay between Ziegler and the muniment room, and there was a bare chance that he might turn in that direction. In reality he had to advance but a few steps before the point could be settled, but it seemed a whole aeon to the Duke, and, to add to the tension of his nerves, another pebble struck the window.

Being able to preserve his secret had fled now, and Beaumanoir strove to concentrate his reeling brain on how best to summon assistance and ward off an attack on the safe. If only he knew who that was throwing up stones from outside—whether friend or foe—he could decide whether to run to the window and open it or leave it alone. He dared not act in ignorance, possibly to admit a third adversary. The window was ten feet from the ground, but the wall was covered with gnarled ivy stems up which an active man could readily climb.

While he was hesitating the matter was arranged for him. There was no time to reach the window, for Ziegler passed the branch corridor without as much as looking at it, and was coming straight to the muniment room. Beaumanoir raised his revolver, but lowered it again, incapable of shooting a fellow creature in cold blood, and also fascinated by a horrible curiosity to learn the intruder's intention. He could not as yet be absolutely certain that Ziegler knew that the bonds were in the safe. He would wait till it was attacked before he made a counter move.

In this mind he slipped behind a huge oak press laden with squirrel leases, and had hardly ensconced himself when Ziegler entered the room, followed, to Beaumanoir's surprise, by a woman, whom he did not recognize, in the faint light diffused from the corridor, as Rosa, Mrs. Talmage Eglinton's French maid. The shadowy figures—that of the frail old man and of the trim soubrette—stood motionless and silent just within the doorway, evidently mastering the landmarks of the room. Then, at a whisper from Ziegler, the maid glided with a nod of comprehension to the nearest window, and was busy with the hasp when the rattle of still another pebble on the glass accelerated her movements. She swung the casement outwards, and in a muffled voice called down:

"'Tis ze right room. You are to come oop."

A rustling noise, as of foliage shaken, rising from below warned the Duke that if he waited longer he might be beset by a horde of assailants. It spurred him to instant action. Set in the wall close to his place of concealment was the switch of the electric light, and stretching out his left hand he turned it on, at the same time stepping forward and covering Ziegler with his pistol. The old man blinked at him in the sudden glow, and then, quietly turning, shut the door. His object must have been to prevent his voice penetrating into the house, for he croaked out to the Frenchwoman by the window the petulant order:

"Tell Benzon to hurry."

The maid, relaxing the venomous glare with which she was regarding Beaumanoir, put out her head and obeyed. A renewal of the rustling and the sound of heavy breathing told her that her request had been heard, and drew a harsh laugh from Ziezler. Fixing the Duke with a cruel gaze, he remarked calmly, in his thin falsetto:

"The champion safe-cracksman of America will be here in a moment. Your Grace will have the opportunity of seeing a very pretty piece of work if you care to remain till I have exchanged this package for the one inside. You are not going to be fool enough to use that pistol and give yourself away at this stage, and if you were, my friend Benzon would be equal to the occasion." And holding up the parcel of tissue paper which he had received from Forsyth in the crypt, he shook it mockingly at the Duke.

But in so doing he reckoned literally without his host. With a spring that wrenched his lame foot painfully Beaumanoir leaped upon him, and, crushing the white beard to a throat that somehow seemed less scraggy than might have been expected, dragged him to the door and contrived to get it open with his left hand. So struggling, the pair stumbled into the corridor, and Beaumanoir was about to shout lustily for help, when his voice dwindled into a panting:

"Thank God you've come! I've got this one, but there is a woman in there, and—and others are coming in through the window."

For in the corridor, hurrying towards him, were General Sadgrove, Senator Sherman, and Alec Forsyth, each with revolvers in their hands, while Sybil Hanbury brought up the rear, looking as if she resented that position. In the presence of this formidable phalanx Beaumanoir felt his captive wilt in his grasp, and indeed he himself was swept back by it, still holding on, into the muniment room, where the woman Rosa was in the act of retreating from the window. The General took command quite naturally, bidding Forsyth guard the door, while he himself advanced to the window, very stern and upright, and muttering as he went:

"What can Azimoolah have been about? He must be past his work."

But the words were hardly spoken when the subject of his censure leaped in through the window, drawing his breath quickly, but not otherwise inconvenienced by a limp bundle of humanity which he carried over his shoulder, and now proceeded to dump like a sack on the floor. After securing the window the Pathan turned and gravely saluted the General.

"There were three others, sahib, but they are gone," he said simply. "At sight of thy servant fear seemed to fall upon them, so that they fled across the maidan like deer flushed by a cheetah. But this one was already climbed nigh to the window, so I followed, and choking him a little, brought him in." And with his foot he slightly spurned the motionless form of his prisoner, whom the Duke and Forsyth recognized as the hero of the watch-spring saw who had been surprised cutting out the panel at Beaumanoir House a week before.

"Choked him a little!" said the General with a grim cnuckle. "You don't seem to have left much life in him, but it was no case for standing on ceremony. And now, madam," continued the veteran, facing round to where Beaumanoir stood with his grip on Ziegler's collar, "your disguise need hamper you no longer—that is, if you prefer to finish this business in your own person. Get the pull of your sex, you know."

"Yes, I guess that wig doesn't do justice to Cora Lestrade," interjected Senator Sherman, and with a dexterous twirl of his wrist he jerked off the elaborate headgear which had effectually transformed the dashing lady known as Mrs. Talmage Eglinton into a repulsive old man. But it was only when feminine instinct had prompted her with a swift application of her handkerchief to remove the purple stain that had aided the semblance of disease to old age that the Duke recognized the guest.

"I do not understand," he murmured, feebly.

(To be Continued.)


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## VALUE OF WALKING AND RIDING

A brisk daily walk or a ride on horseback beats any more elaborate forms of physical exercise for simplicity combined with efficiency. In walking, especially if the ground is somewhat undulating, a very large number of muscles are brought into natural and easy play, sufficient, at any rate, to stimulate the circulation, which, in its turn, compels full expansion of the lungs and due aeration of the blood. The professional or business man requires no more than this to keep him fit for his duties, provided he follows the ordinary rules of health in respect of bathing, eating, drinking and clothing. If he is afflicted with a sluggish liver, indigestion or inactivity of the alimentary canal as a whole, a man may derive more benefit to health on horseback; but that is really a curative form of exercise.—London Chronicle.

## YOUTH THE TIME FOR READING

Sir Edward Grey, in a speech at a literary dinner in London made some variations on the now familiar theme of the productive period of life. One of his definite opinions was that the vital reading of a man is usually done between the ages of 21 and 35. There are no doubt precocious children who attack masterpieces before they get to their teens, but the majority of us gorged ourselves with rubbish in childhood. Once in our lives Mayne Reid and Marryat and Dumas were the literary kings. But the healthy, advancing mind throws the rubbish aside as time goes on and the maturing judgment begins to drift and search for the mental food that the individuality requires. About 35, however, the bones of the intellect, to write in a metaphor, begin to indurate. About 40 the minds of few men continue to expand, though the judgment may continue to ripen. The page we turn later is "not verse now, only prose."—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Rare Insight.

Jobson—Miss Blank looks awfully frivolous to me; what makes you think she has so much hard sense?

Robson—I just heard her refuse an invitation to a card party because she couldn't play cards.—Detroit Free Press.

## The Sunday School.

### THE WORLD'S CONQUEROR.

**The International Sunday School Lesson for April 23 Is "The Entry of Jesus Into Jerusalem," John xii:12-26.**

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Hundreds of thousands of persons have seen the large picture, "The Conquerors," which was exhibited at the Chicago fair, and has since been on exhibition alternately in Philadelphia and New York. No one who has ever looked upon it can forget it. The canvas portrays the world's great conquerors marching, with banners and insignia, in a solid column that dwindles off into the indistinguishable distance. There we see Napoleon and Cesar and Alexander and Charlemagne and Cyrus and Xerxes and Ptolemy and other men who beheld the world at their feet. Two facts about the great picture at once suggest themselves to the thoughtful observer. The first is that these conquerors came to glory by a pathway of death, destruction and desolation. The canvas is repellant to some sensative persons because of the two long lines of stark, grim, gray corpses that flank the conquerors on either side. What a price humanity had to pay that these men might wear the laurel!

The other obvious remark is that the greatest of the world's conquerors is not represented. The victories of Alexander and Napoleon were inconsequent and ephemeral beside the conquests of Jesus. The veriest tyro in historical study must perceive that the outstanding Hero of the past nineteen centuries is the gentle Nazarene, whose sway has increased and extended until today five hundred millions of people, who in turn rule the world, bow the knee to him. Truly, "Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean!" And the conquests of Jesus have not been along a gloomy course of sorrow, suffering and death. Life and light have walked in His footsteps. Civilization has been His handmaiden. Health, knowledge and happiness have followed in His train. His triumphal procession down the ages has been accompanied by the hosannas of the myriads who have felt His help or witnessed His life-giving touch.

**The Greatest Triumphal Entry.**

This triumphal entry into old Jerusalem on the first Palm Sunday, which is the Easter lesson of the world's Sunday schools, suggests stirring thoughts. For in it was prefigured His triumphal entry into human hearts and into all the spheres of life. Individual characters ascribe all their goodness to the perfect One. Learning lays its laurels at the feet of the humble Teacher who kept school by blue Galilee. Medicine esteems as its highest honor the fact that it walks in the footsteps of the great Physician. Art has reserved its greatest brushes for the delineation of the personality of the Saviour. The lawyer harks back to the dicta of the Messiah for the noblest code that can govern the conduct of men in their relations one with another. Philosophy confesses that the greatest of philosophers was He whose teachings were so new that they startled the philosophers who first heard them; and whose gentle speech expressed the highest wisdom. The religious impulses of mankind find in Him "the one altogether lovely." The continual coronation of Christ is the sublimest spectacle of the centuries.

"Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him Lord of all."

Of all this, how little conception had the multitude which eagerly carpeted His path with their garments and with branches hastily stripped from the palm trees. And how little the baffled Pharisees understood that their disappointed comment, "Lo, the world is gone after Him," was in truth a prophecy of that day, now arrived, when Jesus should be the center of the stage of the universe.

Men do not understand themselves and their own actions, much less their neighbor and his deeds. Nobody, save the lonely and sad-hearted Man who rode as the center of this demonstration perceived its significance as a startling fulfilment of the inspired Scripture. Even His disciples needed the light that came by the Spirit's descent, after the ascension of Jesus, to enable them to interpret it. Tomorrow is always needed to illuminate today. We walk all unseeing through life; therefore we should walk gently and humbly.

**Hate for a Hero.**

Today it is the fashion to praise Jesus. Even the men who honor Him least in their conduct and deny Him the allegiance of their hearts are quick to pay tribute to His character and to His teachings. In this atmosphere of universal laudation of the Son of Mary it is not easy to realize the intense, bitter and unreasoning hatred with which Jesus was viewed by the Pharisees and priests. He was hated for Himself because He was a nonconformist and a newcomer, with unconventional teachings. The old is the enemy of the new; "things as they are" are the worst foe of things as they should be. The ossified religiosity of the ruling class among the Jews could not understand or tolerate for an instant the fresh, vital spirit of truth in Him. The crowning act that evoked pharisaical enmity was the raising of Lazarus from the dead. For this they hated both Lazarus and the Lord since it increased the latter's popularity.

So much did it do so that for the moment, at least, all the snarling dogs of envy and bigotry had to slink back, baffled, into obscurity. "Behold, how ye prevail nothing; lo, the world is gone after him," they said among themselves. For in front of their eyes, as they gathered in sullen groups, was this tremendous ovation which meant that Jesus was the idol of the hour. He could even be crowned king should He so desire. The danger of popularity, in which flood many a promising hero has been engulfed, beset Jesus in full tide.

But He was not disturbed. There was not an extra beat to His pulse because of it, and not the slightest flush of exultation upon His cheek. "He knew what was in man," and He appraised the demonstration at its true value. He accepted exaltation as He accepted humiliation, merely as a part of the work which the Father had given Him to do. To Him the triumphal entry must have been unspeakably sad, for He realized that the fickle multitude—many of these very same persons who were shouting themselves hoarse with "Hosanna!"—would within the week be crying as lustily "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!" The palm branches were but preliminary to the tree upon which He would shortly suffer. Ah, heavy was the cross that the gentle Jesus bore!

**Shouting or Service.**

This great Jewish feast brought together multitudes of all sorts of people from far-removed places. Among the visitors were some Greeks—curious, alert, novelty-loving people. They had heard of this wonderful man, and from what motives, trivial or serious, we can only imagine, they now inquired of Philip, "Sir, we would see Jesus."

For answer came the words of Jesus, so deep that perhaps the Greeks did not catch their significance. "Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abideth by itself alone; but if it die, it heareth much fruit." It was as if He said, "In this central object of a shouting, frenzied, acclaiming multitude you do not see Jesus characteristically. He is not a mere popular idol and leader, the trium phant focus of men's praise. To see Jesus as He is—to see Him as He wishes to be known to the world—you must behold Him crucified. It is in His great sacrifice that the Son of man reveals Himself."

In again enunciating His greatest doctrine of self-sacrifice and service, Jesus made plain that no one discerns Him aright except on the cross. It is not enough to behold Him as a leader, a philosopher, a physician, a friend and a model man; He must be seen in the great sacrificial act of atonement, as the Saviour of mankind. We do not truly know Jesus until we meet Him at Calvary.

In this reply Jesus also got rid of what He considered honor for Himself; and His words have added point in the light of the fact that they were spoken while the multitude's huzzas were still echoing. "If any man serve Me, let him follow Me." Service is above shouting. Endurance is better than enthusiasm.

**The Bishop's Gaiters.**

An amusing story is told of Dr. Gore. He was once walking in the street when two little boys were attracted by his black episcopal gaiters. "Wots 'e?" asked one, in surprise. "Oh, 'e—'e's a Scotchman in mourning," was the reply.—M. A. P.


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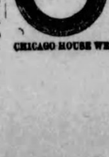

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## GRIZZLY BEARS AND PANTHERS

Afraid of Man, Says Wyoming Hunter—Dangerous Only When Attacked.

"In the mountains of Wyoming, where I have hunted for years, you can find most any kind of savage animal that you get in America except alligators. Grizzlies, black bears and mountain lions are commonly killed there," says Hugh Sniverly, of Sheridan, Wyo., in the Louisville Herald. "Some of the men that come out there to hunt think that if they stir one hundred yards away from camp they must be armed to the teeth for fear of being attacked by a bear or a 'painter' and killed. There's a heap more danger of getting killed on account of leaving your gun at home when you go down Market street. Some one might shoot you on the street in a big city, but it is dead sure that a bear or a mountain lion will never attack you unless you drive him to it.

"I've hunted through the best districts for big game in the country, and I've seen a good many grizzlies, but I've never seen one of them go after a man unless he was cornered or wounded. If you run into a grizzly bear in a lonely place you'll hear a grunt, something like that of a mammoth hog, and then there will be a mighty crashing of underbrush as he makes off in an opposite direction as fast as he can go. All you can generally see of a mountain lion is a tawny streak as he makes off at incredible speed. If he has any intention of going after you it must be his intention to go around the

"Mountain lions in the winter time will follow sleighs at a distance, walling as they go, but there is nothing in that to inspire terror, for I don't think they have ever been known to close in on anybody. Their terror of human beings is the thing which makes them hard to suit. In all the time that I have been in the mountains I have never heard of any one being attacked by a wild animal that had been left strictly alone. But I've known men to be killed over by the very time the brute was driven to desperation.

"Grizzlies are the best game in the world. When you once get their dander up they are savage fighters, and the hunter's life is in danger every minute unless he is a good shot and has a steady nerve. If you ever get within range of the grizzly's paw you are a dead one. These stories of men killing them with knives in hand-to-hand fights are about as reasonable as it would be to talk of stopping a locomotive by getting in the way of the train. If the big fellow gets the chance to deliver one blow it is all over. There was a grizzly up our way that the cowboys called Big Ben who killed about one hundred and fifty steers before he was finally shot. He would break a steer's neck with one blow, and then he would lift him up and carry him off to a secluded place. Grizzlies look awkward, but they are mighty light on their feet, and they can beat any man in a foot race."


## GRASS TOBOGGAN.

San Francisco Boys Able to Coast Without Snow or Ice.

One-half the world's coasters doesn't know how the other half coasts. The Canadian has his toboggan, the mountaineer his ski, the rustic easterner his home-made sled for ankle-deep snow in zero weather, the city boy his wheeled coaster for paved streets, but here on the hillsides of suburban San Francisco, a boy may coast without snow, without a cement walk or an asphalt street—without even a coaster. All he needs is to mount a piece of board on the top of a hillside where there is a vacant lot covered with dry "sticker grass," and away he goes like a sandbag out of a balloon, whooping, screeching in wild excitement and boundless joy.

It is a dangerous sport, but no boy loves it less for that. Even full-grown men have been known to break faith with life insurance companies, forget their duty to housemates given them to keep their trousers in order and throw themselves for a mad hour into this intoxicating frolic.

Foxtail grass, or "sticker grass," as it is commonly called, is the terror of gardeners. The seed head of foxtail is borne on a rodlike stem that, as the season advances, becomes stiff and sleek, like wire polished with sand. In this state, beginning usually in the latter part of May, the foxtail makes of every hillside upon which it appears an unrivaled coasting track.

June is the ideal month for grass coasting. Sometimes the grass is not dry enough in May, sometimes it has been spoiled for later months by Fourth of July fires, but almost any June day, if you will walk down the slopes of Fernal Heights or of Fairmount, you may find boys enjoying this sport either singly or in groups. Occasionally a long board starts down a precipitous descent, with a sturdy steersman in front and a row of other boys squatted along upon its entire length. On the downward flight some of the coasters are usually spilled, beginning commonly, with the one seated farthest back. Often I have watched them and I have never seen one of these courageous youngsters seriously hurt. Sometimes the board strikes a stone, swings round and selects a new course, as if it were a living thing.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## THE RUSSIAN METHOD.

"That man," said the photographer, "owes me $20 for a dozen cabinets. I wish I dared to treat him as he would be treated in Russia.

"In Russia, if you don't pay your photographer's bill, he hangs your picture in his window upside down. Every Russian photographer's window has five or six of these reversed pictures in it, and there is always a little crowd of people outside craning their necks and saying:

"'Oh, that is Vasili Popoffsky. Won't he be ashamed!' And look at Anna Olinsky. You'd think she'd be able to pay. 'Is that Senia Gogol there? It certainly is. What a pity!'

"Russian photographers, thanks to this unique method of theirs have no unpaid bills. If only their method was in use here!"—Chicago Chronicle.

## Early Spring Feelings

Elizabeth Ayres.

It was one of the unseasonably warm days which came late in March, and when he went out of the house in the morning on his way to the office, he saw a butterfly fluttering over the dead and dry stalks of last year's flowers. The robins had been about for so many days that the sight of them no longer created a thrill of pleased surprise, but a butterfly was different. It was surely an assurance of the approaching summer of which the warm days in early spring were giving a welcome promise.

"Of course this kind of weather can't last," he told himself. "It's likely we'll have a freeze and snow again." But the butterfly was an undeniable fact and he turned back into the house to call his wife's attention to its presence. She went with him to the door and together they stood watching this early harbinger of the coming sunshine days. The morning air was soft and warm and with a fragrance in it like that which comes from the woods after a rain. They inhaled it with keen enjoyment and watched the butterfly until it floated lightly away and was gone.

"I shall have to begin housecleaning soon," the woman said, her mind reverting to domestic cares.

The man did not answer. His eyes were scanning the strip of ground in front of his home, dignified with the name of lawn. The grass was green and velvety and he realized that it would soon be tall enough to need cutting.

"We drop the snow shovel only to pick up the lawnmower," he said.

He spoke cheerily as one who takes pride in keeping his home in order. He bethought him of the larger square of ground at the back of his house where there were apple trees and a strip of earth in which he planted vegetables and other strips of earth bordering the fence where, in their season plants and vines grew and blossomed.

"Isn't it about time to be uncovering the garden and getting it ready to plant seeds?" he asked.

"I think it's a little too early, yet," his wife told him. "I'll look today and see if anything has started."

"Well," answered the man. "I'm coming home before dark tonight. I feel like getting out and digging in the dirt. I'd like to look around the yard a bit."

His wife responded with a smile that accorded with his humor.

"These bright spring days make things look dusty and shabby outside, as well as in the house," she answered. "We'll have to begin cleaning."

The balmy atmosphere of the morning held throughout the day, and in the late afternoon, when the man came from his office, he still felt the craving to get close to the soil. He went into the house and pulled off his coat. He brought down from a top shelf his last season's soft hat. It was roomy and comfortable in the crown and the brim had taken on a careless droop which pleased him mightily. He dusted it by striking it against a chair, and then he flung it on the back of his head where it clung rakishly.

"Mary," he called, "where are the garden tools?"

"Down in the laundry," his wife called back, hastening from upstairs to join in the spring inspection.

"I can't find them," she heard in muffled tones from the basement.

"They're right under your eyes," she returned.

Going to his assistance she brought the missing articles to light, and, armed with a rake and garden spade, they went into the yard to see if nature was awakening from its winter's slumber. Raking the protecting leaves away, they found tiny green sheaves pricking through the ground. The soil sent up a moist, aromatic smell when it was disturbed. In a corner, which in summer was damp and shady, some ferns were pushing their tightly coiled fronds through the ground. In another corner violets were showing their young, green leaves. The sap was running in the trees and overhead spring was working its wonder with the branches, budding them thickly.

The man dug and raked, piling dead leaves and brush in a heap to be burned. Down on her knees, his wife sunk her hands into the cool, freshly-turned earth, reveling in spring's resurrection.

"I think I'll plant my sweet peas on this side of the yard, this year," she said, "and put the nasturtiums next to them, then the same netting will do for both to run on. Do you remember what beautiful nasturtiums we had last year?"

The man nodded. "You always have good luck with flowers," he answered.

He was digging vigorously in the plot of ground he called his vegetable garden. He took off his hat to let the breeze cool his brow, and rested his foot on his spade.

"After all," he said, "there's nothing like fresh vegetables of your own growing. I must get the onions and radishes in soon and see about some tomato plants."

He paused and seemed to be thinking deeply.

"I believe I'll try to raise some sweet corn, this year," he announced suddenly, as though he had come to a momentous decision. "It's almost impossible to get the real sweet corn in market. How would you like some from your own garden?" he asked.

Of course his wife would like it and she told him so with an enthusiasm that was encouraging.

Raking and spading and clearing away, pausing now and then to welcome and enjoy the signs of quickening trees and plants, they worked until the dusk gathered, breathing in the sweet scent of the warming, mellowing earth. A pair of inquisitive robins perched at a safe distance on the fence top, cheeping sociably together in a confidential manner like two gossips.

"Did you hear the birds this morning?" the woman questioned.

"Did I!" exclaimed the man. "The little rascals woke me at five o'clock. They get busy early these days. We'll have to lay off for tonight," he continued, "but we've made a good start and I've enjoyed it."

"So have I," echoed his wife.

He gathered his garden tools together and they turned toward the house.

"This sort of exercise makes a man good and hungry," he said. "Let's have supper."

Side by side they crossed the yard. The man put his arm across his wife's shoulders and drew her nearer.

"You've a pretty color in your cheeks," he told her. "What brand of paint do you use?"

The fresh air roses in the woman's face deepened at his compliment. "The idea!" she exclaimed. "The idea!"

The man gave her shoulder a little pat of affection. He pushed his hat farther back on his head. The light of contentment shone from his face.

"I tell you," he said, heartily, "there's nothing like a home and a wife and a garden to make a man feel glad he's living."

"AFTER ALL," HE SAID, "THERE'S NOTHING LIKE FRESH VEGETABLES OF YOUR OWN GROWING."


## What To Do For Heart Trouble

I back up my advice with this Remarkable Offer:—A Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Prove that I am Right.

I ask no reference, no deposit, no security. There is nothing to promise, nothing to pay,—either now or later. To any heart sufferer who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—I will gladly give, free, not a mere sample, but a full dollar bottle.

I am warranted in making this unusual offer because mine is no ordinary remedy. It does not vainly try to stimulate the heart. Such treatments are worse than useless. It goes straight to the cause of all heart trouble—the heart nerves—and strengthens them and vitalizes them and restores them. Then that is the end of heart diseases.

For the heart itself has no more self-control than a common sponge. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must cause the heart to expand and contract.

The heart is about the size of your clenched fist. Open and close your fist a dozen times, even, and you will see the monstrous labor this little nerve must do.

The heart nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic nervous system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Stomach trouble through sympathy, and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the inside nerves.

The bond of sympathy between the nerves that operate the vital organs has a useful purpose, as well. For what will cure weakness in one branch will surely cure weakness in every branch—what will restore one center will surely restore them all.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

If you have heart trouble and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write today.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 6258, Racine, Wis. which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

# Dr. Shoop's Restorative



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## The Farmstead

### Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Editor Farmstead: Here is my trouble: Mare, 12 years old; since Christmas infested with large blue lice, largest I ever saw, and so thick that they fall off by virtue of overcrowding. Have tried nearly every remedy can hear, or read or think of, such as washing beast thoroughly with kerosene, with sulphur, and with "warranted-to-cure" louse powder lotions. No benefit whatever results. Tonight she is worse than ever before. In an hour after any of the above applications, after which they will fall off in handfuls dead, they reappear in larger numbers, reinforced with billions of "nits." I feel much alarmed over it now, as other horses, two 2-year-olds, are becoming infested with the vermin also. These latter, you would think, are naturally strong, but in the month since infection have become so weak that, after lying down, they have to be helped up. All the horses leave over half, and sometimes nearly all, of their feed untouched from one day to another. Who has had experience with these vermin on horses, and can, through The Blade columns, give me a cure?—A., Tampico, Ill.

Will someone kindly tell me how to plant potato seed? How long does it take them to mature?—S., Mears, Mich.

I would like to ask readers of the Farmstead the following question: Who ever saw so-called kidney worms in a hog? If so, please give a description. How do they get in a hog's kidneys? What becomes of them?—D., Sand Run, O.

Will somebody who knows tell me how to use oil meal to get the best results? I want to know how much to feed a young colt, how often to feed, and whether it should be fed dry or scalded. Also same question concerning calves.—P., Mercer, Pa.

I get many valuable recipes and lots of information from the Farmstead, but am anxious for more. I have a mare that apparently chokes after drinking; her mouth opens, nostrils dilate, and she seems to suffer difficulty in breathing; She groans, lies down and rolls. This paroxysm lasts from 10 to 15 minutes. After a rest she eats and seems well. Is there a cure?—P., Jackson, Minn.

Am writing with the hope that some one will give me the information I desire through the valuable Farmstead columns. I planted some potato seeds and the plants are up. Now I want to know how to care for them. Must I transplant them when the weather gets warm? I know it takes three years for them to mature. Will some one who has had experience tell me how to proceed?—H., Bethel, Ind.

I would like to have a cure for "Texas itch."—R., Draper, W. Va.

Will somebody give me a good method of putting up cucumber pickles for the market?—D., Burton, Ore.

I hope to get an answer to the following question through the Farmstead: I have a mule two years old, which ran through a barb-wire fence; cut its knee, which, when cured, left a knot about four inches long by two inches wide. Ends of knot are soft. Is there a way to remove it?—R., Lone Mountain, Tenn.

Editor Farmstead: I would like to know a way to pack smoked bacon for the summer so as to keep out black bugs, the kind that raise woolly-looking worms which eat the meat. I lost lots of meat last summer through these pests. Have tried several methods without avail.—Z., Antioch, Fla.

I have a cluster of tame plum trees which bloomed very full last year, and the plums set on very thickly and grew until it became necessary to prop the trees in order that they could support the heavy load. The plums were very large and nice, but just as they were

## Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

**Honduras.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you tell us something about Honduras, in Central America, its people, language, etc. Is the Honduras lottery located there or in Mexico?—U. B. V., Lompos, Cal.

Honduras is largely a nation of Spanish-speaking Indians. The population, exclusive of forest tribes, is more than 500,000. Between 1899 and 1903 new schools to the number of 136, were founded, making a total of 851; in 1902, 30,025 pupils were under instruction. There are thirteen national colleges and one private school for higher education. Primary instruction is compulsory, gratuitous and secular. Freedom of worship is secured by constitutional guaranty. The government does not contribute to the support of any church, Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion. The president and vice president of the Republic of Honduras are nominated and elected by vote of the people, and serve for four years. The legislative body is composed of deputies elected by the people, there being one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The native industries of the country include the manufacture of cigars, flour, hats and candles. What was formerly the Louisiana lottery, driven from the United States by prohibitive postal laws, is now located in Honduras.

**Tom Watson in Congress.**

Was Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, ever a member of congress? If so, in what year, and what party did he represent? Did he introduce any bills of note?—B. A. J., Eclectic, Ala.

Thomas E. Watson was elected to congress by the Populists in 1890. We know of no bills of particular note that he introduced. He is given credit for having secured the first appropriation for rural free delivery.

**The Philippines.**

Editor Question Bureau: You say the possession of the Philippines enables us to keep "the door of trade open with China." Please explain our advantages in holding the islands, with respect to trade with China. In what other respect are the Philippines an advantage to us, disregarding moral considerations, our duty as an enlightened country to these people?—W. P. K., Ryecove, Va.

Editor Question Bureau: Of what commercial value are the Philippine islands to the United States? Have the islands paid back to the United States as much as was paid for them? Would it be best for the United States to give them national independence? If so, why? If not, why?—C. N. T., Lomas, Va.

We assume, from the fact that the Bureau receives two questions on the same subject from same state and same county, that there is going to be a debate on at the little red school house. It must be admitted that a very fruitful theme for debate has been selected. The Philippine question can scarcely be settled in one night. It certainly cannot be forever disposed of in the necessarily limited space the Question Bureau has at its disposal. The most potent fact in connection with the Philippines is that the United States owns them. They came as an inheritance of war. The question of what shall be done with them is one for future settlement, in the consideration of which it is impossible to get away from the moarl obligations involved. To leave the islands alone—independent—would make them a prey of other powers, and all the good that has been done would be wasted. The fortunes of war, through the possessions of these far-off islands, have made the United States a close neighbor of China, thus giving Uncle Sam a greater influence in the Orient. The first fruit of this influence was the ready compliance of the world powers with Uncle Sam's "open door policy." It is a question if the Chinese empire might not have been dismembered but for the powerful portion held by the United States. Through the possession of the Philippines, then, it may be said, the finger of the United States has been removed. There is not much sentiment in commercialism among nations. It is a simple matter of gaining advantage, in a legitimate way, of one over the other. The American policy protects the home market; through cordial relations growing out of the Spanish-American war we have reciprocity with Cuba; in the possession of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the United States has the power to regulate the customs systems of these countries, so that they will work advantageously to our own people. The material welfare of the American people depends on commerce and trade. Through the policy of territorial expansion trade advantages have been vastly increased, and will continue to increase as the Nation's atmosphere of influence is broadened. The question of giving the Philippines national independence is for the future. It is the well-known policy of the administration to broaden the system of self-government among the Filipinos as they become better fitted for it. There is no reason to doubt that the United States government will keep faith with the Filipinos, that when they are fit for self-government it will be granted. When that shall come depends upon their own efforts. Meanwhile the United States is establishing schools for their education, and offering them every opportunity to become a useful and prosperous people.

**Members of Cabinet Again.**

Will you please publish the members of the present cabinet and oblige.—M. S., Perrysburg, O.

The members of the present cabinet are: John Hay, secretary of state; Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury; William H. Taft, secretary of war; William H. Moody, attorney general; George B. Cortelyou, postmaster general; Paul Morton, secretary of navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; victor W. Metcalf, secretary of commerce and labor.

**The President's Salary.**

Editor Question Bureau: As a subscriber to your paper ,I claim the right of asking some important questions, and I see you answer many foolish ones. I see that some Virginia congressman, a Democrat, made a proposition to allow the President $100,000 year, and that the Republicans went after it like a school of minnows after a doughball. Salary-grabbing, of course, is the scheme.. I want to ask what right the President has to any such pay. What are his necessary expenses above those of any other respectable citizen? There are plenty of men who have spent a long life in hard and useful toil and died leaving an estate not even equal to the President's salary for one year. I suppose, of course, that summer resorts and bear hunts cost something, but let the President engage in them in proportion to his pay. I believe in economy.—E. P., Louisiana, Mo.

Cheer up, E. P. President Roosevelt is not going to get a salary of $100,000 a year, however much he may deserve it. The proposition to increase the presidential salary did not formally come before congress. There was considerable newspaper discussion of the subject, and the popular tendency was to favor an increase. Our friend from Missouri would like to be shown how the President can earn any such salary as $100,000 a year. We have hope that he can comprehend that the United States government is the biggest institution in the world, and that the man at the head of it necessarily holds the most exalted and the most responsible position in the world. It doesn't seem necessary to explain to even our Missouri friend that men in high positions must maintain them respectably, the doing of which necessitates the expenditure of a vast amount of money. It is well known that few if any of our Presidents have been enabled to meet the duties required of them and save any considerable sums of money from their salaries, and we have no recollection of any of them "spending money in a hilarious manner," as E. P. suggests. We fear that our friend from Missouri is the least bit disgruntled about something, in which case he cannot distinguish the vast difference between a clerkship in a country store and the position of President of the United States. He says that he sees that we answer many foolish questions, and then he proceeds to ask one. We do not reply, however, simply because his question is foolish. It is worse than that. It is unjust in its harsh insinuations that the President is profligate in the use of money. He says he believes in economy, which is all right, but there is the possibility that he has mistaken niggardliness for economy.

**Did Lincoln Say It?**

Editor Bureau: You have the floor. Stand up and explain the following, taken from Appeal to Reason:—M. C. M., Lealman, Fla.

"The corporation owned papers denied that Lincoln ever said: 'You can fool all the people part of the time, part of the people all the time, but you cant' fool all the people all the time.' E. E. Pierson, of Bloomington, Ill., writes the Cincinnati Enquirer, under date of Feb. 25, 1905, that Mr. Lewis Campbell, of that county, an old settler, states that Mr. Lincoln made this peculiar phrase in an afternoon speech answering one of Judge Douglas, made in the morning, in DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1853, and that he distinctly remembers the statement, because it was so peculiarly put and was a new expression to him. The idea of attributing such an expression to a man like Barnum, which many corporation papers did, is too absurd for consideration. It took a good thinker, like Lincoln, to see that just such a mental condition was a fact. The Toledo Blade will please acknowledge it lied about the authorship of this phrase."

The Blade has no acknowledgments to make. With all due respect to Mr. Lewis Campbell, we are still lacking in proof that Lincoln uttered the words accredited to him. We have heard of another man who declared that he had heard Lincoln make use of the expression, but upon second thought he changed his mind and admitted that he was mistaken. It might be mentioned that the whole controversy was started over a guessing contest, and of the thousands of people who searched libraries and besieged newspaper offices and sought in every imaginalbe way to learn where and when Lincoln made use of the phrase accredited to him, not one of them was able to learn anything about it. Secretary John Hay, who was Lincoln's private secretary, and who, with J. G. Nicolay, wrote what is acknowledged to be the most comprehensive biography of Lincoln, was appealed to. Mr. Hay, who had access to all of Lincoln's private papers and printed speeches, could not satisfy those who sought information. The librarian of congress was appealed to, but he could throw no light on the subject, neither could Robert T. Lincoln. The search everywhere was most complete, yet the contest which had given rise to it was decided and awarded to a person who admitted that it could not be found that Lincoln had originated the expression. The suggestion that any corporation influence has been exerted to rob the beloved Lincoln of the credit of originating the famous phrase is too absurd for didscussion, and could have originated only with some hair-trained individual who jumps at conclusions.

**Beilby Poteus, Author of "Death."**

Editor Bureau: I send you some lines copied from memory, which I committed more than fifty years ago. I do not remember that they were credited to an author at the time I learned them. The book from which I learned them disappeared years ago, but the lines are still fresh in my mind. Will you kindly tell me who wrote them?—F. W. S., Parma, Mich.

"War its thousands slays—
Peace its ten thousands. In the embattled plain,
Though Death exults and claps his raven wings, yet
E'en there reigns he not so absolute, so
Merciless as in yon frantic scenes of
Midnight revel and tumultuous mirth,"
eac,

The lines you quote were written by Beilby Porteus, an English prelate, who was born May 8, 1731, and died in London, May 14, 1808. He was a scholar and man of great piety, and held a fellowship in Christ's college, Cambridge. As a writer he first became known in 1759, through a prize poem on "Death." The lines above are from that poem.

**The Lottery Question Again.**

Will you kindly explain whether the United States receives a duty on foreign lottery tickets, or are they smuggled in through the mails? Does each state make laws pertaining to the carrying of lottery tickets through the mails, and have they a right to do so? —U. B. N., Lompoc, Cal.

States have nothing to do with making laws regarding United States mails. That function clearly belongs to congress. We have stated in these columns heretofore that congress, in 1890, passed an act forbidding the Louisiana lottery the use of the mails, thereby driving the institution to Honduras. But while they drove out the lottery, the tickets continue to come in, probably through express companies, certainly not by paying duty to Uncle Sam. The Pacific coast is a fruitful field for the sale of lottery tickets. To what extent the lotteries of California are being violated we are unable to say. The lottery laws of other states are being violated, just as are laws against other forms of gambling, and the matter is not easy to control. The fight against lotteries is of long standing. From the earliest settlement of this country the lottery was a means of raising funds not easily acquired in any other way. All governments at one time or another made use of the lottery. There were lotteries in ancient Rome and in England as early as 1659. Betwen the years 1816 and 1828 the French government derived from lotteries an annual income of $2,400,000. Some years later the government suppressed them, and in January of the following year the people had an increase in their sayings bank accounts of $110,000. In the eighteenth century lotteries were extraordinarily popular in America. Legislatures authorized them for the purpose of raising money for public improvements, for the building of churches and colleges, for the repair of losses to individuals by fire and otherwise. Faneuil Hall, after the fire of 1761, was rebuilt with funds raised by lottery. In 1777 the Continental congress tried to raise money by lottery. In 1833 a society was formed in Pennsylvania, which advocated the suppression of lotteries, and through actions and influence of this society sentiment against this species of gambling grew in strength. States took action against the further establishment of lotteries, and in some states the constitution expressly forbids legislatures to authorize them. The supreme courts of some states have upheld the anti-lottery laws, and the lottery generally throughout the United States has been placed in the category of disreputable schemes for making money.

**Daughters of Revolution.**

Can you give some information concerning the societies, the Daughters of the Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution?—S. B., Santa Barbara, Cal.

The society known as the Daughters of the Revolution was organized in 1891. Membership is restricted to women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor, who was a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen colonies or states, or of the Continental congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental congress or of the congres of any of the colonies or states, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the colonies and states. The Sons of the Revolution is a patriotic society organized in New York in 1875. The practical work designed for the society includes the collection and preservation of manuscripts, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution. The society has branches in several states. The membership is more than 6,000.

**The Smoot Case.**

Editor Bureau: What has caused the delay in the Smoot case? When will it be continued?—A. M. G., Belle Centre, O.

The case of Senator Smoot is still in the hands of the senate committee, and no report will be made until congress convenes, and maybe not then. There was talk, at one time that the committee would go to Utah to make further investigations, but nothing has come of this so far.

**Declaration of Independence.**

Editor Bureau: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston were appointed by the Continental Congress of 1776 a committee to draft and report the Declaration of Independence, and I have always understood the report made by the committee was unanimous, yet Robert R. Livingston was not a signer of the Declaration. Why? How many, if any, members of that congress voted against the adoption of the Declaration, and how many failed to sign it for any cause? Please answer as fully as your space will allow.—W. J., Lancaster, Ill.

Robert R. Livingston did not sign the Declaration of Independence for the reason that after that document had been drafted and was ready for signatures he had returned to New York to enter the provincial convention. William Livingston, another patriot and member of the Continental Congress, from New Jersey, went home to take charge of the New Jersey militia and was thus prevented from signing the historic declaration. But it was not destined to come down to us without bearing the name of a Livingston, Philip Livingston was a member of the congress from New York, and his name appears among the signers. The Declaration was reported by the committee the 28. July debate was begun on the resolution of Henry Lee, of Virginia, who had been instructed by his state legislature to move a "Declaration of Independence." In committee of the whole that evening nine states voted for the report. Pennsylvania and South Carolina voted against it, Delaware divided and New York refused to vote. Thomas McKean, the Delaware delegate who favored the report, sent a message to the third delegate, Caesar Rodney, who was in the northern part of his state on a political trip, to come at once. He traveled 80 miles the next day, arrived in the evening and reversed his state's vote. Pennsylvania reversed her vote also. The South Carolina members were for it, and the abstaining New York delegates were left out of the voting; thus the report was declared passed unanimously, there being twelve affirmative and no negative votes. On July 3 the Declaration was taken up as amended and passed on the evening of the 4th. On the 9th the New York convention ratified it and the delegates gave it their formal adherence on the 15th. It was then, as entitled, "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America." On the 20th of July six additional Pennsylvania members recorded a formal vote. The Declaration was not "signed" by the members July 4, as is frequently stated. It was signed by the president and secretary, whose names only were attached to the printed copies sent out. July 19 congress passed a resolution that the Declaration should be engrossed on parchment, and August 2 it was signed by the 53 members present. Gary, of Massachusetts, McKean, of Delaware, and Thornton, of New Hampshire, were appointed by their legislatures to sign after, Thornton not signing until November 4.

**World's Fair Attendance.**

Will you please tell me through your paper if the estimate of the paid attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair has been decided and settled?—C. L. D., South Grandy, N. Y.

This is only one of many queries received on the same subject weekly. The Bureau has ignored many of them for the reason that at the close of the fair the total figures as announced at that time were printed in The Blade. We will print them again with the hope of stopping the flood of inquiries. The total attendance for the 187 days of the fair was 15,741,073. The free admissions are given as about 8,660,660. The latter fiures are not official, however. Many of the queries received refer to a "guessing contest," of which the Bureau knows nothing whatever, and we hereby serve notice that any further question on the subject will be ignored.

**Andrew Jackson, Democrat.**

Will you please tell me, through the Question Bureau, about Andrew Jackson. Was he a Republican or a Democrat? By whom was he elected, by the people or house of representatives? We had quite a discussion at school about him, so please tell me. I am a reader of your paper and like it very much.—M. L., Wayville, N. Y.

Our dear little school-girl friend may rest assured that Andrew Jackson was a Democrat, and we sometimes think that in these days, as a pleasantry, of course, that there are Democrats who are still voting for him. Andrew Jackson was a popular military hero of his time and was greatly admired by all political parties. On February 22, 1824, he was nominated by a Federalist convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and on March 4, following, by a Republican convention at the same place. Nominated in opposition to him were W. H. Crawford, of Georgia; J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay. At the election in November there were 99 electoral votes for Jackson, 84 for Adams, 41 for Crawford, and 37 for Henry Clay. As none of the candidates had a majority, it was left for the house of representatives to choose a president from the three highest names on the list, in accordance with the twelfth amendment of the constitution. Clay, the lowest man on the list, was thus rendered ineligible, and there was great scheming among the other candidates to secure his co-operation. Clay threw his influence to Adams, with the result that 13 states voted for Adams, seven for Jackson and four for Crawford. The Jackson followers were bitterly disappointed. In 1828 their popular idol was nominated in opposition to Adams and secured 178 electoral votes to Adams' 83. He was re-elected in 1832. Jackson's followers came to be known as Jackson men, and the supporters of John Quincy Adams and Clay Republicans, afterwards came to be known as National Republicans. They were the elements that subsequently formed the Whig party, while Jackson men were designated as Democrats merely. Our young inquirer should keep in mind that the Republican party, as it exists today, was not organized until 1854. In 1852 the dissolution of the Whig party left a number of factions agreeing in nothing but their opposition to the Democratic party. The name was selected partly because its associations were thought well suited to the new gathering of the discordant elements, and was first formally adopted at a Michigan convention in July, 1854. The old Whigs, the Free-Soilers, many Know-Nothings and a few Democrats joined the party. Abolitionists were a species of allies. Fremont was the party's first candidate for president. He was defeated, and then, in 1860, came Lincoln.

**Herrick and Brannock Law.**

Editor Question Bureau: What did Governor Herrick do to the Brannock local option law that has raised the opposition of the Anti-Saloon League? I would be glad to know the facts.—E. C. H., Cygnet, O.

The Anti-Saloon League opposition to the governor arises from the fact, briefly stated, of his having insisted upon amendments to the Brannock law as passed by the house and senate before he would sign it. Otherwise he would veto the measure. It is but justice to the governor to say that he was in favor of a residence district local option law. The Bureau has not the space to go into details covering the controversy, but to the extent of giving the sections of the bill before and after amendment. The changes the governor insisted upon were not many, but they were of unquestioned importance. In defining what should constitute a "residence district" the original bill provided that a district should contain not fewer than three hundred qualified electors, nor more than five thousand. The change was made to two thousand. Another change was that property occupied by saloons should not be counted as either business or residence property. All other changes were made as to what should constitute a "business section." The Anti-Saloon League did not favor the law as amended, but Governor Herrick urged its passage.

**Congressman at Large.**

Please inform me, through the Question Bureau, what a congressman-at-large is. Are they elected by the people or appointed?—F. G. H., Wytheville, Va.

Congressmen-at-large are elected by the people, the people of a whole state, and not as a member from some district. There is no permanent system providing for the election of congressmen-at-large, but there is no legal obstacle to the voters of a district electing an outsider if they wish, but they rarely wish it, and the political wisdom of doing such a thing would be seriously questioned by politicians. At present the only use of the term of electing congressmen-at-large is in giving a state the new memberships assigned to it by the apportionment under a new census, until it can be redistricted. Many states have had one congressman-at-large and some more. States that will have congressmen-at-large in the fifty-ninth congress are: Colorado, with one; Connecticut, one; Delaware, one; Kansas, one; Montana, one; Nevada, one; North Dakota, two; South Dakota, two; Utah, one, and Washington, three.

**Question of Relationship.**

Father and son marry sisters. What relationship do their children bear to each other? Quite a number of old heads are puzzled over this matter. Will the Bureau kindly answer?—J. R. B., Rock Island, Tenn.

The children are first cousins from the fact that their mothers are sisters. Also the father's children are the uncles or aunts of the son's children.

**Miscellaneous.**

E. F., Booneville, Ark.: James G. Balline wrote "Twenty Years in Congress." He issued the first volume in 1884, in time to do good work in his own behalf. He published the second volume in 1886, after his defeat. The work is charming and possesses great historical value. We know nothing about sale of copyright.

W. G. H., Grafton, W. Va.: If you will address a letter to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C., you will be given the information you desire.

G. G., Croswell, Mich.: The Bureau does not print old songs.

D. U. W., Whipple, O.: Charlotte Raeme is believed by many to have been Bertha M. Clay, the writer of so many cheap novels a number of years ago. The literature she produced was not of a high class. We have not the data to enable us to give a sketch of her life.

L. C. H., Sulphur Springs, Ark.: We have no recollection of an accident of that kind. Secretary Hay's son fell from a window and was killed.

R. W. M., Point Washington, Fla.: A. D., Anno Domini, means "in the year of our Lord," the beginning of the Christian era. You ask how long "A. D. 1905" is since the deluge. We cannot go into that. That event is too mythical for details here.

A. N. Y., Argos, Ind.: Cannot give the information you request.

C. A. T., West Plains, Mo.: Two children survived Chester A. Arthur. They were Chester Alan, born July 25, 1865, and Ellen Herndon, born November 21, 1871.

A. W., New Plymouth, O.: The pension rating for a soldier who served as lieutenant is higher than that of a private. Write the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.


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PROF. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 118, Battle Creek, Mich


# INDIAN AGENCY IS A BANK

**Muskogee, I. T., Official Handles $1,000,000 Each Year.**

A vast amount of business passes through the Union Indian agency at Muskogee, I. T., every day, Fentress Wisdom, clerk in charge of the agency, says that it is now sending out an average of 600 letters a day and receiving fully as many. Some weeks as high as 4,000 letters are sent out, says the Kansas City Journal.

The Indian agency performs many of the functions of a big bank or clearing house. It is estimated that more than $1,000,000 passes through the hands of the Indian agent each year, some of which he handles twice. This does not include money paid out for salaries or running expenses of the agency, but merely the funds which are intrusted to him arising from tribal revenues.

Mr. Wisdom estimates that the agency at Muskogee handles as much business as all other Indian agencies in the United States combined. It handles the finances of five of the most powerful and highly civilized of Indian tribes, some of which are immensely wealthy and none of them lacking revenues.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the common funds of the two tribes receive big revenues from the coal and asphalt lands, as well as from the oil and gas fields. These revenues arise largely from leases and royalties. They are placed in the hands of the Indian agent to go into the educational funds of the two nations. Vast sums of money also flow into the coffers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. A large additional sum will be placed to the credit of these nations from the sale of segregated coal lands, which will be distributed by the Indian agent.

The heaviest revenues in the Creek nation come from interest on bonds representing loans to different states and paying 4 and 5 per cent interest annually. The nation receives $125,000 interest annually on these bonds. The revenues from mineral royalties and the cattle tax in the Creek and Cherokee nations pass through the hands of the Indian agent, but instead of being placed to the credit of the nations collectively, the money is paid out to individual citizens.

A continual stream of money orders is coming into the Indian agent's office every day, representing payments upon town lots which have been purchased by individuals after the town site appraisements have been made. So many of these come through the Muskogee postoffice at times that the postmaster runs out of money with which to cash them, and has to suspend payment temporarily until he can send out and replenish his ready cash.

## PRISONER GIVEN TIME TO PROVE UP CLAIM

During the last week Sheriff Nelson, of Greer county, has taken to the Kansas penitentiary John F. Yates, a farmer, for the murder of William Hughes, a wealthy cattleman, last July. Yates was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary in the district court at Mangum three weeks ago, but was allowed to prove up his homestead and provide for his family so they could live in comfort during the three years he is in the penitentiary.

Last Saturday night Yates went to Sheriff Nelson and said he was ready to begin his sentence. He was not manacled as he rode on the train on the way to Lansing, Kan., but sat in the seat with the sheriff, as any other citizen might.

The killing of Hughes was the result of an old free range quarrel out in the new country. The shooting took place near Coralea, five miles south of Mangum. Yates was arrested and placed in jail. His bond was fixed at $20,000, the judge thinking that amount would be more than would be raised in that county. Yates was released on bond, however, before the end of the week. A group of farmers who were his friends qualified for more than twice that amount.

Judge Irwin announced the sentence, and asked Yates if he had anything to say. Yates said the sentence was just and that he would serve it. He said, however, he lacked a short time of having proved up his homestead and asked to be with his family two weeks longer. Judge Irwin granted the request.—Guthrie correspondence Kansas City Journal.

## HAD THE PROPER FLAVOR FOR AN ANTIQUE

"It has always been a mystery to me how archaeologists can give such definite opinions of things," said the woman with a curiosity, "that I went to see that statue of Aphrodite they've been talking about. It was the day that a noted Greek sculptor and archaeologist, and I don't know what else, came to examine the statue, in order to satisfy himself as to wether it is really the work of Praxiteles or merely a comparatively modern imitation. Everybody stood around awed by the man's greatness. He examined the statue carefully, and then he scraped a little marble dust off the base of it with his knife. Very solemnly he put the dust on his tongue and closed his eyes, in order to get the bouquet of it. A little later the group around him was all excitement. He had given his opinion. Aphrodite, he said, tasted like a genuine antique. I never knew before how they find these things out. You see, you have to be an expert taster to know the real thing in statues. You can't tell by the eye at all."

## OLDTIME DENTISTRY.

A story was recently told of the elder Judge Peckham, father of the justice. In the early days of dentistry a hickory plug was put into the cavity to fill the space where the tooth ought to be. This plug had to be gently pounded into the desired position. The old judge was somewhat addicted to strong language, and when the dentist began his work the judge indulged in come classic comment. As the tapping of the plug continued, he threw all dignity to the four winds of heaven, and his language became decidedly "more forcible than elegant." When, however, he arose from the chair, after what seemed to him an interminable period of agony, he pulled out all the stops in his vocabulary for a grand climax. The impression on his listener seems to have been deep and lasting. As the judge passed out, the dentist grimly remarked to a waiting patient:

"Wasn't it beautiful? It wasn't really necessary to pound half so long, but I did so enjoy his inflection that I almost pounded the hickory plug into splinters. Wonderful command of language the jude has."—National Magazine.

## REORGANIZATION.

"Come all ye little Democrats,"
Says Billie Bombast Bryan,
"That fight like fierce Kilkenny cats,"
Says Billie Bombast Bryan,
"And all behave as nice as pie
And follow me and I will try
To get in office by and by,"
Says Billie Bombast Bryan.

"Come all ye poor disgruntled ones,"
Says Billie Bombast Bryan,
"You Tillmans and you Harrisons,"
Says Billie Bombast Bryan,
"Get every crank of every kind,
The ones that simply go it blind,
I'll lead the way, they'll tag behind,"
Says Billie Bombast Bryan.

"Come all ye ragtags, get in line,"
Says Billie Bombast Bryan,
"The poor deluded ones are mine,"
Says Billie Bombast Bryan,
"For issues I don't care a cent,
My mind on just one thing is bent—
I want to be a president."
Says Billie Lombast Bryan.

A Vaccination Lottery.—The Alcalde of Madrid has hit upon an ingenious device for diffusing the practice of vaccination among the people. This is a lottery, tickets for which are distributed to all persons who allow themselves to be vaccinated at the municipal stations.—British Medical Journal.

**A Reliable Heart Cure.**

Alice A. Wetmore, Box 67, Norwich, Conn., says if any sufferer from Heart Disease will write her, she will, without charge, direct them to the perfect cure she used.


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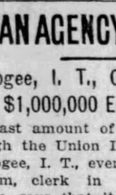

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# HOW TO DEFY FATHER TIME

**Some General Rules for Keeping Healthy, Not Too Fat.**

The average woman's dread is the effect of approaching age upon her face, but still more unbecoming is the result upon her figure unless she determines to take herself in hand most resolutely, says the Philadelphia Ledger. A temper well under control and an absence of worry do much toward preserving a youthful countenance and in keeping the digestion in order—and by the latter the chief cause of physical and mental deterioration is held in check.

People do not grow old as quickly as they did fifty years ago; then a woman of forty was in the habit of sitting down to caps and a dignified old age, but now, thanks to a little common sense which has allowed the fact that a woman of forty is but at the fullness of her powers, the age limit has receded so far that now a woman is only as old, apparently, as she looks.

So that in these days, when a careful attention is paid to hygiene, women lead healthier lives and by judicious exercise and diet can do much toward preserving their youthful figures.

Increasing corpulency is the usual fault to be found with a matronly figure, and in the effort to reduce flesh many women made the mistake of exercising too much, and as a result suffer from overfatigue, become flabby and indolent and finally spasmodic in the performance of exercising—doing too much one day and too little the next.

What is needed is a steady routine each day, persistent but not too much, and this must depend upon the endurance of the patient. Nor in only one form of exercise good, as it may only bring one set of muscles into play, and whatever form is undertaken care must be used to see that all the parts of the body receive an equal share of the treatment, and so keep the general health good.

Another mistake is the lazy way physical exercises are often practiced. People should fight against self-indulgent habits, although at the same time they must not overtax their strength.

In regard to the diet, a woman inclined to be stout should pay heed to several strict rules. She should avoid taking any fluid during meals and never touch a stimulant at all. Distilled water is generally considered good at other times, especially before retiring and before each meal.

Soup should always be avoided, and fattening foods, such as bread, sugar, potatoes, puddings and rich deserts and pastries, ought to be taken in very small quantities, if at all. Such fats as butter, cream and lard should only be indulged in sparingly, although not stopped so suddenly as to cause illness from the change of diet. With what are known as proteid foods, as opposite to fatty foods—cheese, milk and other articles—plenty of water should be taken through the day, while for corpulent people not much meat, but all the fruit and vegetables, vegetable salads and fruit salads are excellent as containing plenty of salt.

Special biscuit and toast should be partaken of instead of bread, and in regard to ten only a little should be indulged in.

Meals should be very regular, ordered with care, and absolutely nothing taken between meals with the exception of water to drink, which should be taken then instead of with the meals, as stated above.

Conscientious application to such rules will be found advisable by all inclined to be corpulent.

Perhaps the woman who preserves her girlish roundness and slim but graceful figure the longest is she to whose lot falls a certain amount of housework. Wielding a broom is conceded to be the most efficacious form of exercise for a woman, provided she does not overdo the matter and attempt too heavy a task and tire herself. The indolent young miss can do nothing more beautifully than make a bed—especially the old-fashioned, unhygenic and unsightly feather bed, which if not good to sleep in was certainly excellent as an arm improver when it had to be shaken every day.

The writer knows a woman now over forty, who has a neck and arms which are the admiration of the beholder and a waist which is never forced and yet measures barely twenty-four inches—scarcely three inches larger than before its owner married twenty years ago. This woman attributes her svelte form to a certain proportion of labor about the house in which she takes an active part every morning of her life.

## OLD MEN FOR WAR?

Must the venerable proverb, "Old men for counsel, young men for war," be amended? The experience of mankind until the last half century seemed to vindicate the last part of it as well as the first. Caesar, who did not set out against the Gauls until he was 42, and was 52 when he won at Pharsalla, was long an exception.

Alexander beat Darius at Arbela at 24, and before he was 30 vented his famous sigh because there were no more worlds to conquer. Hannibal was commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army at 25, and set out against Rome at 29. Frederick the Great won Hohenfriedberg at 33 Napoleon had conquered Italy when 28, won Austerlitz at 36 and lost Waterloo at 46. Newton was the same age as his great leader and Murat but two years older. Wellington finished the peninsular campaign at 45 and won at Waterloo at 46.

Contrast the ages of these great captains with those of the great commanders of more recent times. Grant was only 42 when he became lieutenant general of the Union armies. But Lee was nine years older when he fought his great battle—at Malvern Hill—than Napoleon was when he fled from Waterloo. Moltke was 66 years old when he overthrew the Austrians at Sadowa and by that his genius triumphed in the Franco-Prussian war. Nogi is 54, Kuroki is 62, Oyama is 64.

Things had changed when old Moltke, a soldier of books and maps, could sit impassible at the end of a telegraph wire and direct the conquering movements of more than a half million men according to a plan he had drawn up months before. The great captain had wholly ceased to be a fighter. He had become a chess player with a board perhaps hundreds or thousands of miles in area. This is what Oyama is. He is a cool, long-headed old fellow, who has mastered the science and the art of modern war by long years of study and experience. Future great commanders probably will be a good deal like him.—Chicago Tribune.

## WAR AND SWINDLING.

The political evils of war are almost as weighty as the moral. Probably no government in modern times has been able to carry on a similar contest that has not been attended with extravagance and dishonesty. At any rate, the United States has never been able to do so. From the time that the soldiers suffered needlessly at Valley Forge on account of inefficient supply service and dishonest contractors, down to the purchase of army transports and "embalmed" beef in 1898, profusion and peculation have invariably attended our military operations. This evil, moreover, usually outlasts a war, because loose and irregular methods of conducting public business are not speedily reformed. After the civil war Washington was still infested by swindling contractors, who found not a few choice pickings, and the slimy trail of the corruptionist led up to the doors of congress and some of the executive departments.—Charles J. Bullock, in the April Atlantic.

## Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us.

From The Macmillan Co., New York:

William Cullen Bryant. The biography of William Cullen Bryant, written by William Aspenwall Bradley, is the latest volume of the English Men of Letters Series. Besides dealing with Bryant as the poet and man of letters the book touches upon his career as a citizen and man in private life, and also describes his various activities as politician and lawyer in the world of affairs.

The American Thoroughbred by Charles E. Trevathan, is a handsomely illustrated volume which relates the history of the thoroughbred horse in America, of race meetings, and of turf affairs in general as they have existed and still exist in this country.

In the Rural Science series is a new volume dealing with the horse on his purely practical side. Beginning with a brief history of the domesticated horse, the several chapters of the book deal exhaustively with the subject in its many branches. Illustrations assist the information of the text. The author is Isaac Phillips Roberts.

From The Harpers, New York:

The Dryad, by Justin Huntley McCarthy, is a romance of Athens in the fourteenth century, and of the love of an immortal maid and a mortal man. The maid is Arsathona, a dryad who was born "when the old gods dwelt in Helas." The man is the son of the Duke of Athens. The tale is typical of the time in which its scenes were laid and is told with poetic beaty of language.

The Candidate, by Joseph A. Altsheler, is a novel which relates the story of a presidential campaign. "The candidate" is the central figure in a series of events graphically described, beginning with his nomination at a convention after a long battle for supremacy between the two parties. The narrative is well told and is founded upon the life of a famous public man.

Religion and Art is the title of a new group of essays by Bishop Spalding which are representative of the author's views of education and its influence on the conduct of life. Bishop Spalding's essays have come to be recognized as permanent and important contributions to American literature, their keynote is "for the good of the world," and in clear and simple English, without pendantry or preaching they convey their message. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Reforms is the title of a

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men, its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week 186,000


What we need now is a brand of spring weather that we can talk about in the presence of children.

Mr. Bryan is beginning to talk like a man who has made up his mind that Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, would make an excellent candidate for second place on the Democratic ticket in 1908.

The ossified man in a Philadelphia museum is being sued for breach of promise by a woman who says he was in love with her. Of course, he denies the sort impeachment.

It probably never occurred to Thomas Jefferson that his birthday would be made an occasion, year after year, for talking about the reorganization of the Democratic party.

A bill to tax bachelors $10 a year has been favorably reported in the Wisconsin legislature. If it isn't worth that much to be a bachelor, then marriage is no failure.

So much adulterated food is being found by the experts that we are surprised every time we meet a fat man.

When President Roosevelt gets through with the bears, he will be in good condition to attack an octopus.

"People who always keep their promises make comparatively few of them," says a philosopher in the Chicago Record-Herald. The czar of Russia must be the exception that proves the rule.

Susan B. Anthony says that divorce is not an evil. She is heartily in favor of it for women.

There seems to be little doubt that the body of John Paul Jones has been found, after much tedious work. Had the hero's name been Smith the search might have lasted indefinitely.

The Boston Globe asks: "What is woman's ideal pet?" Some other woman's grown-up baby boy would be our first guess.

The Chicago physician who says the people bathe too much is likely to become quite popular with the small boys.

A Philadelphia paper wants to know if a woman's kiss is worth $50,000? Not after you have it.

The conservative Democrats continue to argue for conservatism, and the radicals for radicalism. Mr. Bryan's declaration that the party can stand another defeat looks like prophecy.

The faster the bears run, the more rest for President Roosevelt.

Dr. Gladden says no question is settled until it is settled right. In other words, no question is settled until it is settled your way.

Eli Perkins says John D. Rockefeller is one of the best men in America. Mr Rockefeller would doubtless prefer that somebody else had said it.

Any old wolf that has outrun the President, will have a good story to tell his grandchildren in after years.

Another reason why Fairbanks was not left to sit on the lid is that his legs are so long it would have been necessary to elevate the lid.

When he urges the Democracy to drop fads, are we to understand that Judge Parker regards Mr. Bryan as a fad?

If your imagination needs a little exercise let it dwell on a picture of Vice President Fairbanks out on the plains trying to keep up with the President in a wolf hunt.

Just to show that it is still doing business at the old stand the sugar trust has raised the price.

Colonel Henry Watterson writes from Europe that he is proud of America. Evidently his vacation abroad has greatly benefited the colonel.

What would the heathen think if he knew how much fuss we are making over the money that is to convert him?

"Wealth is slavery," says Andrew Carnegie. To avoid slavery invest in a get-rich-quick scheme.

The Russian government is entitled to feel that it is the unhappiest thing on earth. When it isn't worrying about a throw-down in Manchuria, it is troubled with an uprising at home.

The Democrats have carried Lincoln, Neb., which leads the Washington Post to remark that they do that frequently when Mr. Bryan is not on the ticket.

Governor Folk, in a burst of eloquence, says the sun never sets on the Missiuri mule. He refrains, however, from referring to it as the mule that made Missouri famous.

In all the talk about "tainted" money for missionary purposes, the heathen looms up as the innocent bystander.

Richard Croker has been tracing his ancestry and finds that the early Crokers were kings. If he would go still farther back he might also discover that the name was originally Corker.

Mr. Bryan continues to express great faith in the people, but the people exhibit no inclination to exchange confidences with him.

There is many a princess who might never have been heard of but for the fact that she has been betrothed to King Alfonso.

The White House is said to be overrun with red ants. More work for the big stick.

The chaplain of the Illinois legislature has been praying that President Roosevelt may be spared from the wild animals of the Rockies. The greatest danger seems to be that the President is likely to injure himself trying to catch up with the fleeing wild animals.

Dr. Washington Gladden is now criticising the lawyers. That man apparently isn't afraid of anything.

Senator Burton has been indicted again. This will necessitate another search for technicalties on the part of Mr. Burton's attorney.

In New York they are licking Senator Platt again, and if he finds it out, there is likely to be some political trouble.

The report that the Japanese army is going to reorganize on a larger scale, is not necessarily a fish story.

Judge Parker seems rather obstinate. Last year, when there was some anxiety to hear what he had to say, he would not talk. Now, when nobody cares, he becomes rather loquacious.

## "VICTORY OR DEATH."

Before leaving Nosse Be, Admiral Rojestvensky is said to have wired the following to St. Petersburg: "I will not telegraph again before the battle. If I am beaten you will learn it through Togo. If I defeat him, I will announce it to you."

If this is true, it means that Admiral Rojestvensky is seeking battle with the determination to meet "victory or death," and the late news would indicate that the inevitable clash between the two fleets is not far distant. When Admiral Rojestvensky steamed past Singapore, it was reported that his full fleet was with him. The next day positive assertions were made that his four strongest battleships were absent. The land strategists were perplexed to know why he had divided his fleet. The explanation is now made that the full Russian fleet, battleships and all, are steaming toward Formosa, and that Rojestvensky is rushing north to meet Togo, with the evident determination of winning or going down in utter defeat. The eloquence of his last dispatch is intensified by the courage of his present movements. We see the man in a new light, determined to stake all on the result of a battle.

Admiral Togo is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Formosa, and fully aware of the enemy's approach. The Japanese have closed two ports, Keiung, on the north of Formosa, and Makung, on one of the Pescadores islands, between Formosa and the mainland. If Rojestvensky takes the latter of the two routes mentioned, the fight should come soon. If he takes the former route, it is a question if Togo will intercept him till he approaches Japanese shores. Admiral Togo's fleet being held the weaker, the experts believe that there will be long-range fighting and much skirmishing before the decisive battle is begun. Admiral Togo has an advantage in speed. Another element of superiority which he possesses—and perhaps it is the greater—is the personnel of his men. They are trained to the highest degree of perfection, and above all have something to fight for. They will battle for liberty and home, while their opponents will go into the struggle representing the forlorn hopes of the czar.

But while the real batle may be expected shortly, if it is to be preceded by skirmishes and night attacks, a decisive conflict, may not come for a week or ten days.

## WISCONSIN IN LINE.

Governor La Follette has signed the anti-cigaret bill passed by the Wisconsin legislature and it is now a law. The feature of this bill, distinguihsing it from similar bills passed by other states, is that a portion of the fine goes to the informer, thereby making it an object to any citizen to expose violations. Whether this very drastic feature may not prove to be immoral and defeat the very objects of the bill remains to be seen.

There are now three states prohibiting the sale of cigarets—Indiana, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The Illinois legislature is wrestling with the question, one branch of the Michigan legislature has approved a prohibitive measure and in Minnesota, the Dale bill was indefinitely postponed. The South Dakota law prohibits the sale of cigarets to minors under 16 years of age. Other states are becoming imbued with the necessity of passing anti-cigaret laws.

Considerable progress has therefore been made in the fight against this monstrous evil, but there is yet much to be done. Unfortunately some of the spirit is taken out of the crusaders when a publication like The Outlook attacks the legislation on the ground that it is nothing short of paternalism We might say the same thing of liquor legislation and yet the country has been educated to accept all degrees of restrictive law on that traffic. Possibly the cigaret has not done as much harm as whisky although that is a problem open to speculation. We know that thousands of boys are being ruined every year by the deadly cigaret. We know that these young minds are being killed with the poison of nicotine, but the real extent of the damage will develop only in generations yet to come.

Hired lobbyists are working desperately to stem the current of public and legislative opinion, but they are having an uphill task. There should be no let-up in the battle on the part of the crusaders until the legislature of every state has put itself on record against the sale of the cigaret. Now is the time to save the boys that the nation may not run short of intellect with which to meet the problems of the future.

## A CONQUEST ON PAPER.

"The Future Functions of the German Navy" is an entertaining article in the April number of the National Review, written by "a member of the German general staff"—entertaining chiefly because of the writer's ignorance respecting the defenses of this country and because of the naive manner in which he disposes of difficult problems. After a general discussion of operations over sea, the writer devotes half a dozen paragraphs to England. It is admitted that "in a purely naval war" with that country, Germany would be worsted in the end, and so this "paper" warrior plans an invasion which should at first overwhelm the English "field" army and then seize London, or "in all probability, both objects would be attained simultaneously as in view of the small value of volunteers, the whole field army would be required for the defense of the fortifications of London."

Having thus by a single bold stroke conquered England, the German staff officer embarks an army and dispatches it against the United States. He finds several obstacles in the way of forcing "peace on our terms" by means of a fleet, and so he would institute a combined attack of army and navy. While he acknowledges that, owing to the great extent of the United States, the conquest of the country by an army of invasion is not possible," he has every reason to believe "that victorious enterprises" on the American coast, and the conquest of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass, will create such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to "obtain peace." In other words, he would reduce the Atlantic seaports, "interrupt our communications and levy heavy contributions."

He is frank to admit that it would require "considerable forces," because in time the United States could muster quite an opposition, but he brushes the army away with a "pouf!" He estimates the available strength of the regulars at only 20,000, because 10,000 at least are busy "watching the Indians." And as to the militia, pshaw! The larger part of the 100,000 "did not come up when they were called out during the last war" and they are "not efficient." The men are partly "armed with muzzle loaders" and their training "is worse than the armament." It would be really a libel on the National Guard were it not so grotesquely absurd. Had this "member of the general staff" visited America during the Spanish war and had he seen the evolutions of the boys in camp he might have formed a different opinion of their efficiency. And he would have observed these martial spirits chafing to go to the front, but held back by the government because their presence was unnecessary. If any member of the guard refused to obey the call, the fact has been seduously kept from the public. As to their fighting qualities he should know that the Rough Riders of La Guasimas were not regulars.

We wonder if this bombastic Teuton has ever been in New York harbor and studied the coast defenses. Probably not, or he wouldn't talk so glibly of a German naval force levying tribute on the wealthy coast towns.

In conclusion the writer modestly asserts that "Germany is the only great power which is able to tackle the United States single handed," and for this consideration we are truly grateful. Fortunate, too, for Germany, our relations are of the most pacific character, and that country rejoices in a ruler who is not as ignorant of conditions in America as is this officer of the "German general staff."

## PROTECTION AND PEACE.

Developments in the present war are not calculated to cause a reaction against our policy of a big navy, although some writers profess to believe that such a reaction is under way. Frank W. Hackett, who was assistant secretary of the navy under McKinley, enters a protest against a big navy on the ground of expense, but even he sees the necessity for keeping it to a respectable size, and of maintaining every vessel to a high degree of proficiency.

When the arguments pro and con are compared, it will be found that the difference between the extremists is not vast. No one, outside of a few cranks, would favor a smaller navy than we now have, and only the most pronounced fighters would advocate a navy as large as England's.

"Think what Japan would give for two or three battleships at this critical moment," says Admiral Dewey, and he draws from the lesson that the nation best prepared for war is best able to preserve peace. Should Japan lose in the approaching contest, the sacrifice of men and treasure in Manchuria would count for nothing. She would be even worse off than she was at the beginning of the war, because her coasts would be exposed to attacks from an avenging Russian fleet. Deprived of her sea mastery, Japan could scarcely hope to recover from the blow. With two or three more war vessels added to Togo's fleet, the issue would not be in doubt for a moment.

Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen is no more useless than pining for a big navy only when a nation feels the pressing need.

## WHY JAPAN IS WINNING.

If Czar Nicholas has made a study of Japanese character, and if he is a man of discernment, he must begin to understand that the repeated defeats of his forces on land and sea cannot be attributed solely to the superior strength and skill of the enemy. Baron Kentaro Kaneko, an intelligent Japanese, in an address before a New York audience, recently gave a very clear insight into the mikado's method of dealing with his people, and of maintaining the morale of the army.

Adults and children get inspiration from the Japanese ruler. Fidelity to the constitution and obedience to the laws are impressed upon all the people. Parents are required to educate their children, who, in turn, are commanded to be filial and to treat their brothers and sisters kindly.

But for the guidance of his soldiers, the mikado has issued seven precepts which are read every morning at roll call and every evening at 't'aps." These precepts are:

First—Be sincere and loyal and guard against untruthfulness.
Second—Respect superiors and keep true to comrades and guard against lawlessness and indolence.
Third—Obey the commands of your superiors and never resist or disregard orders.
Fourth—Prize bravery and courage and guard against cowardice and timidity.
Fifth—Boast not of brute courage, neither quarrel with nor insult others.
Sixth—Cultivate virtue and practice frugality and guard against extravagance and effeminacy.
Seventh—Prize your honor and guard against vulgarity and greed.

Is it any wonder that the Japanese soldier is a marvelous fighting machine and that he ranks in soldierly qualities with the most efficient military units of the world? Contrast the inspiration thus given him with that given the Russian soldier by the czar? The Japanese loves his country, not only because of his nativity, but because it is a good country to live in, wisely and humanely ruled. He has no brothers tranported to the mines because of an intrigue against the mikado or against the nation. His civil rights are not made subject to the caprice of a dozen autocrats. Freedom of thought and action are his as long as he does not overstep the bounds of good citizenship.

The Russian soldier is ordered to obey the czar, and while he is fighting to enforce unjust demands, his brothers and other relatives may be ending miserable existences in bleak Siberia, the victims of a political conspiracy. He may have the pride of country that is due to birth, but even this is stunted by oppression and extortion. His people are poor and tax ridden, while the bureaucrats roll in wealth wrung from the masses. Protest is met with swift and cruel punishment.

If the Lord of Hosts is ever on the side of the right, who can doubt the issue of the struggle?

## A FEARLESS EXECUTIVE.

Governor Hanly, of Indiana, believes that laws are enacted to be enforced.

In that state the governor appoints the police boards in all the cities. These boards, like similar bodies in Ohio and other states, seem to think that statutes are made to be disregarded. This is especially true of Sunday observance laws. No pretense was made of enforcing the laws in the city of Anderson, prohibiting gambling and the closing of saloons on the first day of the week. The police board in that town is appointed by the governor. Did Mr. Hanly overlook this violation? Not a bit of it. He promptly asked for the resignation of every member of the board and proposes to have a commission which will execute the law. Concerning his action the governor says:

In my first official utterance, made on the day I was inaugurated, while the oath of office "to take care that the laws be faithfully enforced" was fresh on my lips, I stated the policy of the administration in these words: "The law shall be enforced without fear or favor, in the cities, in the country, and everywhere in so far as the administration can control its enforcement, either by precept, example or mandate." This was an official notice to every member of every police board in every city in the state of the policy of the administration.

Politicians and officeholders throughout Indiana are beginning to sit up and take notice. In Indiana, as in Ohio, there are many towns which have been "wide open" for years. Governor Hanly declares there must be a change. There is no political motive back of his action. He simply says that in cities and towns in which police boards are appointed by him he is responsible for law enforcement and he proposes to live up to his oath of office.

It is the custom for an executive to say he will enforce the law. Nine out of ten make such a declaration, and then the same proportion do not live up to it. Governor Hanly has the old-fashioned idea of believing that an oath of office is something more than mere form and he has the backbone to assert himself. In an interview concerning his position, the governor said:

I do ont want resolutions, but deeds, and where I can obtain no action beyond the mere entry of an order by the police boards of the state, resignations will be required, or removals made, as the necessity of each particular case may require. I am not acting in malice, nor for political effect, but because I believe the policy I have outlined and am seeking to enforce is for the best interests of the state whose servant I am.

Who will say Governor Hanly is not right? His position should have a wholesome influence throughout Indiana. Every executive in that commonwealth should be inspired by the governor's determined stand. The influence of such men as Hanly and Folk is far-reaching and always for good.

Indiana is to be congratulated on having such a man as Mr. Hanly for chief executive.

## WHAT WILL DUNNE DO?

Chicago can usually be depended upon to furnish an example of industrial unrest. Montgomery, Ward & Co. is being made the subject of attack by the teamsters who are engaged in a sympathetic strike in aid of the garment workers, who began a strike against the National Wholesale Tailors' association last November because the latter refused to recognize the principle of the closed shop. The striking garment workers have had very indifferent success and, in response to their appeal for support the teamsters took up their cause. As The Blade understands the situation, they have no grievance against Montgomery, Ward & Co. in the matter of hours or wages, but hope to cripple the National Tailors' association by refusing to handle its business done with the firm in question.

There have been incipient riots, resulting in the injury of several workingmen who took the places of the strikers. The police department has been remarkably efficient, and a large number of strilkers have been placed under arrest. The teamsters succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of some of the express drivers with the result that thirty have been discharged and the express wagons placed under the guard of the police.

The business men of Chicago are enraged over this palpable attempt to paralyze the industries of the city and have resolved to use drastic measures for protection. Interest just now is centered in the attitude of Mayor Dunne. He has declared that he will preserve the peace of the community at all hazards, but in the same breath has said that he will exhaust every effort to arbitrate the differences, and it is this latter statement that has caused apprehension on the one side and instilled hope in the heart of the striker. The business men insist that the strike now in progress is absolutely without moral reason, and that therefore there is nothing to arbitrate. If Mayor Dunne takes another view of it, there is no telling what the outcome will be.

## THE IDEAL PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

In his address to the Texas legislature, President Roosevelt, referring to the interstate commerce commission, said:

If it ever falls, and I think it will, to my lot to nominate a board to carry out such a law, I shall nominate men, as far as I am able, on whose ability, courage and integrity I can count; men who will not be swayed by any influence whatever, direct or indirect, social, political or any other, to show improper favoritism for the railroads, and who, on the other hand, if a railroad is justly attacked, no matter if the attack has behind it the feeling of prejudice of 90 per cent of the people, will stand up against the attack. That is my interpretation of the doctrine of the "square deal."

Herein the President describes the ideal public official, the man who will serve the community in a manner creditable to himself and justly to everyone of its members. That there are such men, no one who has faith in humanity will doubt for a moment, but they are few, and the unfortunate part of it is, they are hard to get. Prominent positions in the service of Uncle Sam do attract men of integrity and influence even more quickly than do more lucrative positions in states and municipalties, and yet there are not enough of them. A political life with all its temptations and intrigues is repelling to these men, and if President Roosevelt succeeds in inducing men of the character he wants to serve on the board, the railroad rate question will be solved to the satisfaction of the people and the railroads.

But how many men in official life today could stand the test of examination under the President's rigid rules?

## MEXICO'S STEP FORWARD.

After this week the mints of Mexico will be closed to the free coinage of silver, and on the first of May that republic goes on the gold basis. This will leave China the only great nation of the world which adheres to the silver standard. In fact, Bolivia and a few of the Central American countries are alone of the smaller nations which have not adopted gold as the basis of their currency.

The action of Mexico is of particular interest to the United States because of the close trade relations between the two countries. More than two-thirds of the products which Mexico sells to the rest of the world are purchased by this country, while one-half of her imports are bought from Uncle Sam.

Mexico is prosperous. Under the administration of President Diaz her commerce has been extended, new lines of railway have been built and her mining industries have showed a healthy increase.

And now that country, by adopting the gold standard, is assured of even a greater degree of prosperity. Press dispatches are to the effect that her business men are well pleased with the change, and every precaution has been taken to prevent any disturbance in her financial system.

Thousands of Americans are in business in Mexico, and tens of thousands more have money invested there. The change from a silver to a gold basis will encourage others to try their fortunes, and the country is certain to profit. Mexico is a great country—great in history and material wealth—and this last step is further proof of her determination to keep to the front in the procession of nations.

## BUSINESS AND FINANCE.

Government receipts for March increased $1,506,257 over the receipts for March of last year. Increased expenditures, however, reduce the surplus to $972,629. Every source of government revenue contributed to the gain, although the internal revenue made the best showing, being larger by over a million.

In the matter of expenses, the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year show an advance for all the items except pensions and interest, both of which have made relatively insignificant declines. Under civil and miscellaneous expenses there has been an advance of $6,817,517; under the army heading an increase of $10,321,847. Of course, the navy contributed its full quota, the increase amounting to $14,533,213, an increase that would have paid the entire cost of the navy in 1886, less than twenty years ago. Under Indians there was a gain of $3,117,320. Pensions and interest payments decreased, the former by $504,708 and the latter by $14,156. Uncle Sam was called upon to pay out $34,270,771 more in the last nine months than in the corresponding period of the previous year, while his increase in income amounted to only $1,853,215. As a result,, he started on the last quarter of the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1904, with almost $8,000,000, to be exact, $7,939,414, to the good; this year at the same point he has to face a deficit of $24,478,138.

But this showing is much better by several millions, than the enemies of the administration prophesied, and if the record of March is maintained, the deficit may yet be cut down by a considerable amount.

Improvement in the business of the government reflects general conditions. According to Dun's review for the first quarter of the year, the number of failures is 3,443 with a total liability of $30,162,565, the amount involved being the smallest in ten years with the exception of 1899, when the liabilities were less than $27,500,000. All indications point to a prosperous year. Grain men are practically a unit in the opinion that we shall have a bumper wheat crop. Building operations were never so promising. Transportation lines are expending millions for betterments to meet the increased demand of traffic, and merchants are anticipating a heavy trade. All of this means employment for every man willing to work and at remunerative wages.

## IMMIGRATION RECORD BROKEN

Immigration officials at the port of New York report that during the month of March 97,000 immigrants were admitted through Ellis Island, making a new record by a large margin for that port. In March of last year, the total number admitted was only 47,877, or a little more than half as many. And this in face of the fact that the steamship lines have made a material increase in fares.

Commenting on the rapidly increasing tide of humanity that is pouring into this country from Europe, Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, says:

The United States should revise its immigration laws. Through its consuls and other representatives immigrants should be investigated before they start, and not after they have landed at New York. Then you could get the cream of Europe, the yeomanry, the healthy, sturdy stock, and not the scum, the neer-do-wells. The Salvation Army would like to co-operate with the United States government in a work of this kind.

There may be an impracticability in this suggestion that does not appear on the surface, but it appeals to us as a commonsense proposition, and one that would go a long way toward solving a vexatious problem.

## GETTING RICH-QUICK.

Good-bye, suckers, good-bye."

It is related that this suggestive notice was tacked on the door of a western get-rich-quick concern before the proprietors decamped. It was added insult to injury. Having milked the community dry, the thieves took no chances on detection and "lit out."

Their plan was absurdly simple. Every subscriber was asked to deposit a dollar a week for a period of 80 weeks, at the end of which time he was guaranteed $100. Here was a clean profit of 20 or 25 per cent on the invested capital. It wasn't as big as some guarantees and, for that very reason, commended itself. The company could make a plausible explanation why it could pay this high rate of interest. A large proportion of subscribers would pay in several dollars and then quit. That would be clear profit to the subscribers who paid out. Then the company had extraordinary facilities for short time loaning by which it could turn the money over and over again. This story would catch the credulous.

And it did,

According to information at hand, many poor people poured in their dollars. One servant girl thought that if it was a good thing, she would make a killing, so she subscribed every dollar of her wages and doubtless suffered for the necessaries of life in order to do it.

Before the eighty week period had expired the promoters of this wicked enterprise concluded that another climate would be agreeable. They gathered up the dollars of the poor and left the subscribers holding the bag.

There is a moral to this tale that has often been told but will bear retelling because the people seem always to forget. When a man offers to give you something for nothing, don't listen to him. When a concern offers to give you profits disproportionate to the average earning power of money, keep out of it. Do business with people you know, and place your money in reputable institutions, even if you must be content with small returns.

# MUTSU HITO'S FAIR KINGDOM

## Burton Holmes Gives Fragments of Facts About Japan.

Japan has nearly 50,000,000 people, more than half as many as the United States.

Japan has one of the largest steamship companies in the world with transpacific service to the United States and service to England by way of Suez and the Mediterranean.

Japan has very few millionaires and practically no multi-millionaires.

Rice is the common food of the common people.

Sixteen cents a day is now good pay for unskilled labor in Japan. Ten years ago it was six cents.

The word 'mikado" signifies something like "the sacred gate" or "the sublime porte."

The name of the reigning mikado is Mutsu Hito.

The name of the Empress is O Haru—"spring."

The name of the crown prince is Yoshi Hito.

European dress is worn at all court functions.

Tokio is a hundred years older than St. Petersburg.

Passports are no longer required in Japan.

The lovely Japanese cherry tree produces no cherries.

The Japanese "Goddess of Flowers" is a god.

The mountain known to us as Fujiyama is called by the Japanese Fujino-yama, "Mountain of Fuji" or "Fuji San."

Fujiyama is 12,365 feet high, a thousand feet for every month, plus one foot for every day in the year.

More than 10,000 pilgrims, male and female, ascend Fujiyama every year.

The Japanese people, even the poor, travel much and widely in their own country.

Wrinkles are poetically termed by the Japanese "Waves of Old Age."

It is quite proper, even complimentary, to ask a lady's age in Japan.

Sake is made from rice. According to a Japanese drinking song:

"When you drink sake
You feel like the springtime
And the loud cries of impatient creditors
On the outside sound
Like the voices of nightingales
Singing most sweetly!"

The Japanese "hello" at the telephone is "Moshi Moshi" or "Ano ne," with the accent on the "nay."

In feudal days Japanese courtiers wore wide trousers twice as long as their legs, so that they trailed after the wearer. Belasco introduced them in "The Darling of the Gods," but they so convulsed the managerial audience at the first dress rehearsal, that literally he had "to cut them out"—and off.

Japanese dead are buried in a squatting posture, chin upon knees.

Semi-nudity is common in rural Japan, and, furthermore, it is respectable and healthful.

The average Japanese is better bathed than the average Britisher.

A Japanese crowd is "the sweetest in the world," even in hot weather.

These are the "San Kei" or "three most lovely sights" of Japan: First, the sacred island Miyajima in the Inland sea; second, the long, low, sandy peninsula of Ama-no-hashidate on the western coast; third, the archipelago of Matsushima, near Sandai, on the Pacific shore.

The Japanese farewell, "sayonara," means something like "if it must be so" or "if we must part thus, so be it."

Kissing and shaking hands are rarely practiced in Japan; they are imported customs.

Japanese mothers do not kiss their children, though they may press the lips to the forehead or cheek of a very little baby.

Modern Japanese coins and bank notes bear legends in English as well as in Japanese.

Sewing on buttons is not a wifely duty in Japan—there are no buttons on Japanese clothes.

On the Japanese stage male actors play the female roles.

There is only one Japanese actress, Mme. Sada Yacco.

Danjiro, the great Japanese tragedian, is also the most skillful dancer of Japan.

The Japanese tooth brush is of wood, shaped like a pencil at one end and frayed to a tufty brush of fiber at the other.

Japanese inns furnish fresh tooth brushes free every morning to every guest.

The five articles of the Japanese soldier are these: First, to be loyal; second, to be polite; third, to be brave; fourth, to be righteous; fifth, to be simple and frugal. And these five articles are delivered to him with a series of straightforward comment that concludes as follows: "If the heart be not true, good words and good conduct are nothing but useless external ornaments. If the heart be true you can accomplish anything."

The Japanese heart evidently is true.—Pittsburg Leader.

# Current Events.

Lady Curzon assists victims of earthquake in India.

One is killed and two hurt in a champagne brawl in New York.

Thomas K. Niedringhaus says Missouri will continue to be Republican.

Milwaukee anti-spit ordinance brings clean sidewalks and street cars.

Chinese arrested for selling lottery tickets in canal zone questions constitutionality of law.

Joseph Chamberlain comes out for a stronger and a permanent Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is designated as "founder" of the organization by the Council of Women.

Most stringent anti-cigaret law enacted in any state is signed by Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin.

The President will use the Panama route to compete with the transcontinental lines, the rates to be greatly cut.

Equitable policyholders begin in the New York supreme court their fight for the $80,000,000 of the society.

Contract is let for the construction of a new island to be part of the Ellis Island immigrant station, at New York.

Ambassador Choate is the recipient of a remarkable tribute from the bench and bar of London at a farewell dinner.

Delegates to the National Council of Women say President Roosevelt should look to the women of his own social set for race suicide.

Beef grand jury indicts four employes of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company on charge of obstructing service of a subpoena.

Milwaukee health officials say the proposed tuberculosis law, if passed by the Wisconsin legislature, would save the lives of hundreds.

Director of the Chicago Tunnel company announces that within one year the tunnel will be handling 30,000 tons of in-and-out freight daily.

General manager of the New Amsterdam Gas Light company testifies at New York that it costs 48 cents a thousand feet to produce gas.

Benjamin F. Ferguson's will leaves $1,000,000 to the city of Chicago, the income from which is to provide statuary for the parks and boulevards.

Governor Hoch induces Kansas oil producers to help Commissioner Garfield investigate Standard Oil company and charges of rebate conspiracy.

Winnebago Indians of Nebraska send a protest to the secretary of the interior charging fraud and robbery by speculators and government agents.

Lord Lansdowne informs house of lords European nations have put themselves in President Roosevelt's hands so far as next peace conference is concerned.

House of Brooklyn barber who disregarded letters bearing the signature of the "black hand" society demanding $500 is partially wrecked by the explosion of a bomb.

Rev. Washington Gladden, commenting on the acceptnece of the Rockefeller gift, says a pirate or train robber now may bring his booty to the missions board and be welcomed.

Mayor Dunne explodes a bomb in the camp of former Mayor Harrison's supporters by apoointing Clarence S. Darrow traction attorney, and a general shakeup now is predicted.

Walter Wellman predicts a tariff war between Germany and America unless a change in the attitude of the senate makes possible the negotiation of a new commercial treaty.

Bricklayer able and willing to work sues unions for heavy damages for keeping him out of employment for many years and forcing him to remain idle while wife supports family at washtub.

Miss Susan B. Anthony declares that divorce is a refuge for women, but her plea does not prevent the National Women's Councilin Weshington from adopting condemnatory resolutions.

Walter Wellman says that President Castro, of Venezuela has "called the bluff" of the United States, and that the administration, unable to use force, is puzzled to know what means to employ to bring him to terms.

# Romance of the Factory Girl Who Is to Wed Millionaire Stokes

New York, April 15.—Cupid again calls special attention to slum work as the only way to real love. This is the third time this little rascal has figured in the University Settlement House, at Eldridge and Rivington streets, within as many years.

First came the courtship and marriage of Robert Hunter, a young college man, to Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes. And about that time an assistant head worker became infatuated with one of the girl students and there was a second wedding. Then came the sudden announcement that Dr. John Graham Phelps Stokes, brother of Miss Caroline Stokes, is to wed Miss Rose Pastor, another one of the students who had come up from poverty. And on top of this announcement comes the news that James Stokes, uncle of young Dr. Stokes, and also interested in mission work, is to wed Miss Florence Brooke Chatfield, daughter of Henry W. Chatfield, of Brooklyn.

Many persons may have imagined that Cupid is residing down in this mission house in squalor and misery, but that is far from the case. He has quite a fine home. The building is one of the finest on the east side. On the ground floor are elaborate public baths. From a rather imposing entrance on Eldridge street a wide staircase, the walls of which are hung with costly paintings, leads to lecture and class rooms and gymnasiums for the quarter's boys and girls.

On the second floor is the public library, a large lecture hall and the office of the head worker. On the fourth floor the head worker has bachelor apartments. Robert Hunter, who was the first head worker to occupy them, remained but little over a year. His companion and co-worker was Dr. J. S. Stokes, who was also just from college.

Their apartment was fitted up most elaborately with mission furniture, rare art objects and paintings. Green velvet carpets cover the polished floors. There is a grand piano in the company rooms and a private library filled with the most expensive volumes. In these rooms Mr. Hunter and young Dr. Stokes lived and entertained their friends when they were not engaged in mission work donwstairs.

Rose Harriet Pastor
PHOTO BY MAUDE ELLISON

Miss Caroline Stokes, who was with her brother interested in the slum work, met Mr. Hunter here, and their acquaintance soon ripened into love. Shortly after their marriage they moved to a little old-fashioned house at No. 88 Grove street, where they still live. Dr. Stokes continued to live in the Settlement House with Mr. Hamilton, who succeeded Mr. Hunter as head worker.

That the young man was in love with Miss Pastor was no secret to his family at the time Mr. Hunter left the Settlement House; but not a word of it was even breathed outside of the Settlement House.

Miss Pastor first called upon him as the representative of the Jewish Daily News. She interviewed him, as hundreds of other newspaper women have done, and thought nothing more of it until she received a letter from him asking her to call at the Settlement House. He was attracted, it is said, by the article she wrote. After her second visit she began to take a more serious interest in the work of the Settlement and in time she left the Jewish News to become an assistant worker in the Settlement. They were thrown much together and their friends could plainly see they were both equally infatuated.

All day long yesterday Miss Rose Pastor, the bride-to-be of J. G. Phelps Stokes, sat and talked to reporters, not with any desire to exploit herself, but with the same conscientiousness of purpose and obligation to duty that, it seems, is the mainspring of the girl's life.

Every ring of the Pastor's bell brought one of the little Pastors, of which there are several, to the landing with a "Who's dat" followed by ushering the newcomer into the presence of big sister with all the airs of a Chesterfield.

Miss Pastor has elements of beauty about her. She is not beautiful, but as one of her admirers said of her, you think of beauty in connection with her. Her big brown eyes and heavy, crinkly, golden brown hair are two noticeable characteristics.

When she talked of her wedding, which she hopes will take place on her birthday, July 15, her face lighted up with feeling.

"If it can be arranged our wedding will take place on my birthday," said she. "Mr. Stokes' mother and sister sail for home on the 5th, and if all goes well the marriage will occur on the 15th.

"We shall go away to some quiet place in the mountains of Switzerland for a real rest. It will be our play spell. Then we shall return in the fall ready to take up work down in the east side. Just where we shall live is uncertain. It may be in the vicinity of the settlement."

That all the worldly acquisitions which will be hers on her marriage to the settlement leader are of small account in her eyes is shown by Miss Pastor's idea of what constitutes success.

"I don't look upon prosperity as the world looks at it," she said. "To most persons it means material advantages—money; but the only true success is that which is spiritual. That alone can bring happiness. It is what one is in himself that counts, not the advantages which the world holds dear.

"If I had remained in Cleveland instead of coming here I should still today consider myself a happy girl and a successful one. I have always looked upon work as a duty—a hard one. Everything is hard, and the moment one takes that attitude the difficulties begin to disappear. I should never have come to New York had not the call come to me. I was drawn here without volition on my part. Not through any self-sacrifice on my own account, but because I felt that I could be of more service to my family and to the world by coming.

"I loved my work, though it was more or less mechanical. I lived in a world by myself. There was something about the rhythmic swing of the arms and the machinery in the factories that was conducive to dreaming, and my thoughts would wander afar off. I think this helped me through some very hard times."

Rose Harriet Pastor

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Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. and West thereof orders, must call for 6 gals. $15 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

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# Watch Special

A 17-Jeweled, Waltham Movement, In Nickel Silver or 20-Year Gold Filled Cases

## At Less Than Wholesale Rates

DESCRIPTION

Movement—Nickel; 17 jewels; settings; exposed pallets; compensating balance, patent Breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form; patent micrometric regulator.

Cases—20-year, gold filled, engine turned or fancy engraved, open face or hunting, 18 size, stem wind and set; Nickel; open face.

We have just arranged with the manufacturers for a limited number of men's 18 size, 17 jeweled Waltham movements, which we can supply you in the cases named below at prices less than you can purchase elsewhere, movements of a much lower grade.

In Nickel Silver, plain, open face case ..... $7.85

In 20-year, gold filled open face, engine turned or fancy engraved case, 18 size, stem wind and set..... $11.00

In 20-year hunting case ..... $13.00

You have never before had an opportunity to buy so good a watch at so low a price. Send in your order at once, as our supply is limited. All watches are sent by registered mail.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

$12—THE BLADE'S—$12

# Chronograph or Stop Watch

We have had frequent requests from our readers for a chronograph or stop-watch, such as is used in timing horses, etc., where absolute accuracy in seconds and fractions of seconds is required. We have never been able to obtain a watch with the chronograph attachment that we could offer our readers at a moderate price. We have just arranged for a supply of these watches made in 18 size in 20-year gold filled, open face, engine turned or fancy engraved case, stem wind and lever set, which we can offer our readers at ..... $12.00

The watch is an accurate timekeeper, and the chronograph attachment is perfect. The start, stop and fly back are operated from the winding crown. It beats 1-5 seconds. Our price for this watch is less than half the price usually charged.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

## Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

**BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.**

**Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**

**6232, 6233—Lady's Costume.**

Notwithstanding that this is an age of extravagance in dress, the winter season has ushered in a number of fashions where practical common sense is evident and which, luckily, seem planned for those women who must wear their clothes for some time and who cannot follow every whim decreed by Dame Fashion. It is easy enough to make suggestions for those who have unlimited incomes or who can order

whatever they like from the dressmaker or tailor, but for the women who must do their own sewing, the problem is not an easy one. In the making of the home gown there is no one thing which assists one so materially as a correctly cut pattern to follow. With it one is assured of the right width of the skirt, the proper blouse of the waist and the proper dimensions of the new sleeves. With the vogue of soft materials, which lend themselves so charmingly to the fashionable shirrings, puffings and ruffles, the expense of the gown which is made at home is almost too trifling to consider. Happily such trimming is so very effective and these self made gowns leave the woman possessed of more ingenuity than bank notes independent of expensive trimming. In the model shown we have a full round blouse attached to a deep yoke. The circular sleeve puff, attached to a deep cuff, makes a very pretty sleeve. The skirt is circular style with narrow front gore. The fulness in the upper part is taken up by tiny tucks and, being smooth fitting, enables the slender woman or her sister of stouter builder to enjoy the mode. The whole costume is simple to make and no one who has the slightest knowledge of dressmaking need have any fear as to the result. Sizes: 6232—32 to 42 inch bust; 6233—20 to 30 inch waist.

**6268—Lady's Yoke Dressing Sack.**

To many women a yoke dressing sack is the only kind to wear. Certainly one may be sure of a good fit and a comfortable garment, which is as important a factor as attractiveness. The model is especially suited to "every-day" dressing sacks, and is very simple in make and design. The front and back are

gathered to a pointed yoke, which is all in one piece, and it's only the matter of a moment to put the back together. The sleeve is in tucked style, although the fullness may be taken up in gathers if so desired. Either flowing or bishop sleeves may be employed in the making. A pretty idea is to make the yoke of all-over tucking, for, being cut in one piece, it brings the tucks in pointed outline at the seaming at the back. Gingham, madras, challie or outing make nice sacks for daily wear, but any of the better materials could be used with good results.

Sizes, 32 to 42-inch bust measure.

**6249—Lady's Square Yoke Night Dress in High or Open Neck.**

At this season of the year the shops display remnants of white goods and odd lengths of trimmings, not to mention the soft, fleecy outing flannel, at low prices to close out before the season's goods are put on sale. These odds and ends prove real bargains to the deft-handed woman who wishes to replenish her supply of undergarments. In all well-arranged households winter is the time for "white sewing." One has a supply of clothes and then, during the Lenten

season, there is splendid opportunity for such work. Perhaps the most serviceable nightdress for all kinds of wear is the square yoke style. It is easy to make, most comfortable to wear and, besides, it is easy to launder. In the model here shown either high or open neck in square outline may be used. Fullness in the neck and sleeve is disposed of by tiny tucks, although gathers may be used instead if one so desires. The model may be as simple as one could wish or as elaborate in material and garniture as one's purse will allow. It is not only suited to the undermuslins, but to outing, flannel and madras as well.

Sizes, 32 to 44-inch bust.

**4626—Girl's Sailor Frock.**

The general becomingness of sailor styles attached to belt is responsible for their continued popularity. In fact, it is a style to select for a frock that must do duty on various occasions. It is not blue serge alone that looks well in this mode, but linens, ginghams, pique, mohair and pongee. The blouse is fastened by two shaped straps, and also enhanced by a smart collar and cuffs, and the skirt is the full round style attached to a belt.

The suit will develop satisfactorily in plain colored material, using white for shield collar and cuffs. A pretty conceit is to embroider emblems on the shield and sleeve. Sizes for 5 to 9 years.

**Girl's Yoke Dress.**

No. 4622.—One of the newest features in little girls' frocks is the quaint empire style of this season. The design is so accurate as to measurement that the lower portion of the dress, when plaited or gathered, fits the upper portion with all possible ease. The back of the yoke is shaped somewhat like a little bolero, which is particularly becoming to childish figures. In dispensing with the troublesome fitting of collars this design will be a boon to

mothers whose time for sewing is limited.

The dress illustrated is made of white dimity, which launders well and is reasonably durable. The tiny tucked yoke is outlined around the little V neck and the lower edge with a narrow insertion, which also edges the narrow tucked cuff. The dress is fastened in the back with small pearl buttons or double button-holes may be worked for little gold buttons. Where a high-necked effect is preferred a slightly full guimpe of soft lawn may be worn, or the yoke extended to the regulation high neck and finished with a ruffle or collar.

As the inexpensive washable materials are the most fashionable for practical, every-day wear, either of these little garments for the children can be readily made at a merely nominal cost. There is really nothing more satisfactory for children's clothing than a good quality of chambray of a fast, durable color. It carries with it a certain style that will always make it a favorite. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

**4267—Boy's Russian Suit.**

The little men's clothes, above everything else, should be extremely simple in style. For their use the most important requisite is the quality of the material that will withstand the very hardest wear and tear. For these little fellows, up to six years, the Russian suit remains the favorite. Not the old-

fashioned Russian suit with fastening at the left side and its colored band and collar, but a new style with plaits arranged to form a broad box-plait in front and back. Then, too, the pattern includes the bloomers, which fact will bring much joy to the heart of the little owner. Any of the materials usually employed in the construction of such garments will be found appropriate for this. Sizes, 2 to 6 years

# WILL ASK INDEMNITY.

## Want Mexico to Pay for Misdeeds of Yaquis.

A movement is on foot among the survivors of the Yaqui Indian massacre in Mexico last January, and the relatievs of those who lost their lives, to bring suit against the Mexican government for indemnity.

C. E. Tolerton, of Salem, Ohio, a nephew of E. W. Tolerton, of this city, and a cousin of Mrs. Merrill A. Call, has gone to Chicago to consult attorneys relative to the claim, and he is trying to interest the relatives of those killed It is intended to ask the sum of $100,000 each for those who lost their lives. They were Merrill A. Call, of Toledo; Walter Stuppinger, Kewanee, Ill.; J. K. McKenzie and D. Robert McCoy, Chicago. Tolerton and the other survivor of the party, H. E. Miller, of Los Angeles, Cal., want $25,000 each. It is said that government officials have promised aid in the prosecution of the claim for indemnity. The Toledo relatives of Merrill A. Call will take no action in the matter, but it is understood that his father, who lives in California, will join the other parties in a claim for indemnity.

# PERRY BLAZED THE PATH

**Baron Kaneko Says United States Is Responsible for Progress.**

New York, April 13.—Declaring it was the United States that gave to Japan the guns, the smokeless powder, the telephones and telegraph with which victory on the battlefield had been won, Baron Kaneko, of Japan, aroused great enthusiasm at the banquet tendered last night by the New York comandery to the general officers and delegates attending the fourth biennial convention of the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

"When you sent Commodore Perry to us 50 years," said Baron Kaneko, "you introduced us to the world and to western civilization. Since you introduced us to western civilization, we have reorganized our army and made the emperor the head of it.

"We teach our soldiers never to fight with our neighbors and you, gentlemen, can rest assured that we will never declare war with a foreign power, unless it is forced upon us. As long as the Philippines are near us, we welcome you as our good neighbor and we always come to you as your protege."

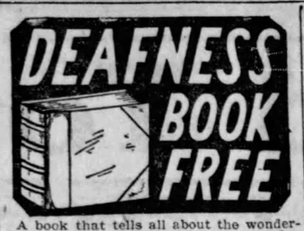
# COLFAX'S COUSIN DEAD

**Miss Colfax Was for Years a Lighthouse Keeper.**

Laporte, Ind., April 17.—Miss Harriet E. Colfax, a cousin of former Vice President Schuyler Colfax and for 43 years keeper of the Michigan City lighthouse, on Lake Michigan, is dead, aged 81 years. Until her retirement last fall, Miss Colfax was the oldest lighthouse keeper in the United States service. She had a remarkable record, the big reflector in her lighthouse never failing to show its bright rays.

Her companion during her years as lighthousekeeper was Miss Ann Hartwell, who died two months ago, aged 70 years. Both were born in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

# DEAFNESS BOOK FREE



A book that tells all about the wonderful new cure for Deafness is now being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, the leading ear specialist of the country. This new and effective scientific cure is restoring hearing in cases once thought wholly incurable, and the book gives the most valuable information in regard to Deafness and the new method of curing it.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, who wrote the book, has filled it with exceedingly helpful medical advice for all who wish to regain their hearing. It explains the various causes of Deafness; shows how the inner tubes of the ear get blocked up; tells what causes the dreadful ringing and buzzing sounds and how to stop them; and points out the way to cure Deafness absolutely and permanently. Fine pictures of the inner parts of the ear illustrate its pages.

If you are deaf send for this book at once and learn how to get rid of your Deafness. It's the best gift ever offered to deaf people. Send no money for it's honestly free. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and mail it at once to **Deafness Specialist SPROULE, 6 to 9 Trade Building, Boston.**

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# GUESS ON SAGE WEALTH

## Some Men Give Him Fortune of $25,000,000.

New York, April 15.—"How much is Russell Sage worth?"

Many bankers and stockholders in Wall street were asking one another this question yesterday, for, naturally, the accumulation of money most deeply interests them.

The question was provoked by the report that Mr. Sage's lawyers are winding up his affairs, and that the Dean of the Street, who is 89 years old and whose health is not the best, will retire from business absolutely as soon as he can.

The answers to the question varied greatly. The few who have some acquaintance with the veteran's financial affairs fixed his fortune at $25,000,000; most estimated it at twice that amount; many guessed that he has piled up $100,000,000. All agreed that Russell Sage can, at shorter notice, lay his hand on more ready cash than any man in this country, bar John D. Rockefeller.

"No man in America has been more secretive nor more reliant in business than Russell Sage. He has never had a partner in the street; he has worked there single-handed and with both hands, save for the aid of clerks and other subordinates. He has never practiced the modern high finance; it is doubtful if he knows much about it. He has made money breed money, and he alone has been shepherd of his flock with the gold fleeces.

"His fortune is the fruit of the profoundest prudence, the extremest thrift. He has been fortunate in his investments because he has always made sure of their value before investing. He has never taken a risk when he lent money, and he has done little but lend money for the last ten years. Always, especially in panicky times, he has received high rates of interest.

"Yet I am as certain as any man can be that when Mr. Sage's estate is settled up and his securities are realized on there will be not more than $25,000,000."

So said a banker who knows as much as any man of Mr. Sage's affairs.

"Mr. Sage has been arranging to retire from business for two years or more," he continued. "He yielded then to the importunities of Mrs. Sage and of Dr. Munn, his physician, to pass the winter of his life away from Wall street. When Mr. Sage came here from Troy, after serving two terms in congress from Rensselaer county, he had enough money to start a brokerage business. He made a specialty of 'puts' and 'calls,' and so successful was he that I know of one year in which he did a business of $25,000,000 and came out $10,000,000 ahead.

"But that does not mean that he made a fabulous fortune. A man who took the chances he did in 'puts' and 'calls' stood to lose almost as much as he made. It was not until about ten years ago that Mr. Sage gave himself up to money-lending entirely. He took nothing but gilt-edge securities, and though he rarely lost, his fortune did not grow with leaps and bounds.

"I have heard him say, lately, he is worth scarcely $25,000,000. He has been exacting in money matters, but Mrs. Sage has given away great sums of money—of course, with his approval."

Business was going on as usual today in Mr. Sage's office in the Bank of Commerce building.

# TO HELP FAIRBANKS' BOOM

**Newspaper to Be Started in Indianapolis for the Purpose.**

Indianapolis, April 17.—Interest in the candidacy of Vice President Fairbanks for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1908 was increased when it was learned that his Indiana friends are arranging to start a morning newspaper in order that he may have an organ. The matter has been under consideration for several weeks, and many of the leading Republicans throughout the state have been asked to take stock in the new venture.

The matter is now in the hands of the state organization, with Chairman Goodrich, of the state central committee, in personal charge of the Fairbanks interests. It is said that assurances have been received of liberal subscriptions to the stock of the new paper.

Mr. Fairbanks now admits, it is said, that it was all a mistake to dispose of the Journal, in which he once owned a controlling interest.

# TREAT GARFIELD NICELY

**Prairie Oil and Gas Officials Tender Him Office Force.**

Independence, Kan., April 17.—James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, arrived here today and began investigating the oil situation. Before he had been here half an hour Mr. Garfield was in the office of the Prairie Oil and Gas company, a branch of the Standard Oil company.

The Prairie company officials assured Mr. Garfield that they would gladly furnish him all the information they had and tendered the services of their office force to assist him. Mr. Garfield spent practically the whole day examining the books of the Prairie company.

"We are getting a great deal of information," he said.

# WALKS FROM CALIFORNIA

**Girl Discharged on Pacific Coast Foots It to Pittsburg.**

Pittsburg, April 17.—Minnie Schweitzer, a domestic, limped in from California Saturday, and her first move after eating a full meal was to file papers in the courts of Allegheny county, suing Alfred H. Jeremy, who lives part of the time in New York, for $295 back pay.

It is alleged in Minnie's bill of particulars that she had been a domestic in the family of Jeremy, in Pittsburg, for some time before it was decided that they would remove to California; that Jeremy and his wife insisted that she go with them to the coast, promising her at least one year's employment there. After the Jeremys had been on the coast only three months, she alleges, they changed their minds and started for New York, discharging her far from home and leaving her without money. She further sets forth that she was compelled to go to work in strange kitchens in California, and between Los Angeles and here to get back to her old home.

# BURTON IS REINDICTED

## St. Louis Jury Again Hits Kansas Senator.

St. Louis, April 13.—United States Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, was reindicted by the federal grand jury today on the charge of accepting fees to the amount of $2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis, in whose behalf, it is alleged, he acted as an attorney before the postoffice department at Washington.

The new indictment contains five counts. The first three specify that Senator Burton made an agreement to accept $2,500 to look after the interests of the St. Louis concern. Count No. 4 charges that he received $2,500 as a fee, and No. 5, an additional fee of $500.

Recently the United States supreme court reversed the case of Senator Burton, who was convicted of unlawfully accepting fees from the Rialto company. The reversal was on the ground that the money received was not paid in St. Louis and hence was without the jurisdiction of the St. Louis federal court.

The new charges contained in the indictment set forth that Senator Burton received $3,000, and made the agreements referred to in counts 1, 2 and 3 while in St. Louis.

District Attorney Dyar said today that the retrial of Senator Burton would take place some time in May.

# QUITS JEFFERSON'S IDEA

**University of Virginia Changes Customs of Eighty Years.**

Charlottesville, Va., April 13.—Dr. Edward Anderson Alderman was installed president of the University of Virginia today. Unusual interest attached to the event as marking the first change in the governmental policy of the institution established by Thomas Jefferson eighty years ago, and to which that famous statesman enthusiastically devoted the latter period of his life.

Jeffersonian simplicity of government for the institution did not contemplate a president. Jefferson wrote into its charter that government should be administered by a board of regents, a chairman for which should be annually elected from among the professors. Along these lines the University of Virginia grew to its place as a potent factor among the higher institutions of learning of the south. The recent development of the university has rendered its efficient administration impracticable under the old methods, and the change is made to meet the larger demands.

# WITHOUT FOOD TEN DAYS

**St. Bernard Dog Found on Ledge Where He Had Been Stranded.**

Winsted, Conn., April 17.—On a projecting ledge forty feet below a cliff and fifty feet from its base, a St. Bernard dog lived for ten days without food and water in the outskirts of Southington. The dog, it is thought, chased a fox and fell over the cliff to the ledge.

Hearing the cries of an animal daily, John Osborne went up the mountain yesterday and let himself down with a rope to the ledge. He made a sling of a blanket and fastening it to a rope lowered the animal to the base of the cliff. He then made the rope fast to the ledge and slid down. The dog was fed and watered and after several hours recovered its strength.

# GIVES INSTANT VIGOR

**Weak Men Can Have It Free by Sending Name and Address. Imparts Strength, Nerve and Vigor.**

YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED THE FIRST DAY

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual exhaustion, lost vitality, varicocele, prostatic troubles, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, stricture, gonorrhoea, and all other ailments that may have been caused by early indiscretions or excesses, which sap the vital energy of men, take away their ambition and unfit them for social and business life.

Simply send your name and address to the Interstate Remedy Co., 297 Luck building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you, free of charge, a Free Trial Treatment with full directions for use, so that a man can easily cure himself at home.

# WOULD KEEP RACES APART

**Dr. Emil G. Hirsch Deplores Marriage of Jews and Non-Jews.**

Chicago, April 17.—Words of warning of the dangers apt to follow marriages of Jews with non-Jews were spoken yesterday by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, in his sermon in Sinai temple. Differences in views of religious matters and of other "fundamental things in life," the speaker said constituted great obstacles. His subject was, "Mixed Marriages."

"I have shown my sanction of such marriages by performing the ceremony myself and such marriages are sanctified, but they should not be encouraged actively," he said.

The present day tendency to disregard paternal advice was deplored and the climax of the sermon was reached when Dr. Hirsch said:

"At the best, marriage never is smooth sailing, and when young persons feel brave enough and strong enough to follow love has bridged a chasm caused by 1500 years of persecution of the Jews and do so in the face of parental objections, they often find the way has bitterness worse than agony."

Continuing he said:

"So I say, even if all other considerations are forgotten and for the sake of the world if not for the Jewish faith, the hand of warning should be raised against the mistaking of the flash of passion or infatuation for the love which should be guided by wisdom. The Jews should guard jealously against the marriage of Jew and non-Jew except in the rare case where a true affinity based on agreement in the fundamental things of life has been found and tested."

# TO CHANGE THE DESIGN OF BATTLESHIP'S GUNS

Washington, April 17.—The naval experts who have been called in consultation in the preparation of the designs for the new 1906 battleships are found not to be in entire unanimity on the question of the armament for those vessels. It is in that direction that the greatest change is to be made in the plans of the New Hampshire to fit the more recent conditions.

The old medium calibre battery, of which so much was said in hearty praise prior to and just after our war with Spain, is marked for extinction, and its equivalent in weight is to be taken by guns of larger calibre, with the result of a recommendation before the secretary of the navy of a main battery composed entirely of 10-inch guns or of rifles of 12-inch calibre. The reason given for this departure from long existing conditions is that the naval operations in far eastern waters have shown that the fighting of the future wars at sea will be long range, affording little or no chance to use the 6-inch guns and those of less calibre.

The opposition to this proposition comes from a conservative element, which warned against anything radical concerning the torpedo, and which now suggests that we await the complete and final returns from Japan and Russia before anything is done. It is pointed out by these officers that we know practically nothing as yet in regard to the real effects of the gunfire, and whatever we possess in the way of information concerning ranges and the other circumstances of battle has come to us from unofficial sources. The navy department has practically no information on the subject except what is derived from the daily newspapers. On account of this dearth of information and the importance of making any great change in the conditions, certain of the advisers of the secretary of the navy are urging great caution and some delay in the approval of the design for the big ships. The question of the torpedo equipment is also presented in the same way and under the same conditions.

If anything is shown by the news from Asiatic waters it is that the torpedo has not justified itself to the extent declared in its behalf by its most ardent advocates of a few years ago. There is likely to be much technical discussion of an animated sort before the battleship designs are offered for final departmental consideration.

# Chamberlain Pleads for a New Party Union

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN
FROM BLACK AND WHITE

London, April 13.—A new move is on foot as the result of the Brighton election, in which the ministerialist candidate was defeated, to effect some closer union between the Balfour and the Chamberlain sections of the Unionist party.

At a private dinner of tariff reformers Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a short speech, dwelt on the urgency of effecting unity of the party, since disunited they were powerless to do anything, and he expressed the hope that an agreement would be arranged between the two wings of the party. How reconciliation will be effected is matter for conjecture, but the indications are that Mr. Chamberlain recognizes the necessity of abandoning the idea of taxing food and raw materials.

He has called a meeting of his party for Thursday to discuss trade relations with the colonies and the possibility of reaching an agreement on the fiscal question. He himself will preside, and no secret is made of the fact that it will be a momentous meeting, upon which will hang the fate of the Unionist party, and, further, that if no compromise can be arranged Mr. Chamberlain will make an open defection from Mr. Balfour, which would result in the speedy fall of the government. Mr. Chamberlain's newspaper supporters, however, appear to be very confident that a compromise will be arranged.

# WOULD BETTER CHILDREN

**Mrs. Pauline Steinem on Committee That Drew Up Striking Resolutions.**

Washington, April 17.—Resolutions touching the questions of the true family life and other subjects have been adopted by the National Council of Women in executive session. They are as follows:

"Believing that the progress of humanity is best furthered by the improvement of the individual, and that the improvement of the individual is dependent upon hereditary environment and nurture, be it

"Resolved, That the perfection of the home, the institution in which heredity is fixed, the first environment of the child, and where its first nurture is received, should be the object, the solicitude, and the endeavor of every man and every woman, who loves humanity and would serve it.

"Also, believing that the home can be perfected only in a society which requires equal personal chastity of men and women, and confers equal responsibility upon both; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the National Council of Women of the United States, rejoices in the organization at its fifth triennial of two committees, which will focus its endeavors upon equal political liberty of women with men, and equal personal purity of men with women.

"Further believing that what is peculiarly needed today to secure true family life is far more of plain living and high thinking on the part of the

MRS. PAULINE STEINEM

more privileged, and a deeper sense of responsibility on the part of every citizen, be it further

"Resolved, That in working for these conditions the National Council of Women shall keep in mind, that the safety and the stability of the home, of society and of the state are principally dependent upon the character of their individual members."

The resolutions were reported to the council by a committee consisting of May Wright Sewell, Pauline Steinem and Flo Jamison Miller.

The council also passed a resolution extolling the memory of Mrs. Leland Stanford. This declares "that the partnership of interest, responsibility, self-denial and aggressive effort existing between Leland Stanford and his wife during the years of their struggle for material success, furnished an example worthy of imitation"; that it was in this partnership that Mrs. Stanford developed those qualities which justified her husband in making her sole executrix of their large fortune and that in Mrs. Stanford's demonstration of the possession of sagacity, judgment and fidelity which justified her husband's will, the public respect for women has been inevitably strengthened and increased. The resolution speaks of the unparalleled respect paid Mrs. Stanford at her death and says this was "justified by this woman's life, whose habitual prudence, philanthropic service, and ideal fidelity has lifted the standard of public expectation of womanhood in respect to those qualities."

# CHADWICK LACES VALUED

**Effort to Ascertain Whether Duty Was Paid.**

Cleveland, April 14.—Collector of Customs Leach and Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick examined $10,000 worth of rare laces, fancy embroideries, handkerchiefs, doilies, etc., belonging to the latter in the collector's office yesterday afternoon with the purpose of learning if any of the articles had been brought into this country without payment of duty. Mrs. Chadwick told to the best of her remembrance where each article was purchased After the examination $5,000 worth of the goods was placed in a box and will be held for further examination by the collector. Goods on which duty was not paid are taxable at the rate of 60 per cent of their value.

Included in the collection is Swiss embroidery, Irish and Russian point lace of the most expensive kind, Bernise and Brussels lace and French Val. The cost of six handkerchiefs, with four and five inch lace borders, was fixed at no less than $1,000. The lace dress, purchased abroad, cost over $2,000. An opera cloak, thrown over a chair, was marked as costing $700.

# TWO FORMER GOVERNORS

**Will Seek to Have Caleb Powers of Kentucky Set Free.**

Springfield, Ill., April 14.—Ex-Governor Yates has been retained, with ex Governor Black, of New York, to assist in the defense of Caleb Powers, who will be placed on trial again at Georgetown, Ky., the first Monday in May.

Powers is charged with murdering Governor Goebel.

# HONEST CONFESSION

**A Doctor's Talk on Food.**

There are no fairer set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they have been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly confession of the fact.

A case in point is that of an eminent practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. His plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up:

"I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all muchly advertised foods. Hence, I never read a line of the many 'ads.' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter.

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the ruddiest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts food for supper with my little grandsons. I became exceedingly fond of it and have eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eructations (with which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nausea, nor distress of stomach in any way.

"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or sits as lightly or pleasantly upon my stomach as this does. I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for 10 years, and am no longer troubled with nausea and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

LADIES FREE TRIAL Never failing monthly. Remedy relieves the most obstinate case. POND DRUG CO., 23 Niagara St., Dep. 10, BUFFALO, N.Y.

PLAIN, HONEST WIDOW, age 35, has $40,000, large income; wants a good, kind husband. KING, 1048 George St., Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE and very wealthy maiden, alone, wants without delay kind, honest husband. Address Jesse Lee, A-14, 84 Washington St., Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL YOUNG SOUTHERN BELLE worth in cash $25,000, large stock farm, 200 acres of tobacco land, will marry immediately and present husband with $2,500 on wedding day. Address Mrs. Belmont, A-45, Hampden Bldg., Chicago.

WEALTHY PROFESSIONAL MAN, worth cash $25,000, large practice with comfortable home in city and cottage near sea shore; desires immediately true, loving wife. No objections to working girl or widow. Address Mr. Delmounte, A 69—12 State, Chicago.

WANTED Young men in every town to do tribute advertising matter. Also signs. Good pay. No canvassing. L. W. Lohmiller, 56 9th Ave., Room 715, Chicago.

WANTED Roots, Herbs, Barks and OILS, $15.00 per gallon for some kinds. We supply Stills and directions how to make. No tax to pay. Big money in the business. Address, THE POWELL BOTANIC CO., BRISTOL, TENN.

## The Yellow Jacket,

Moravian Falls, N. C.,

Makes Republicans laugh and Democrats howl! Has half million readers. Full of "hot stuff." Ad rates lowest known. Issued bi-weekly; 8 pgs., 40 cols. Nothing like it on earth. Send this ad with 30 cts., silver and get this paper one year.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS:—Don't ruin your manhood by secret habits. My new Patented Electric Manhood Protector makes it impossible; a sure habit breaker. Quickly cures lost vitality, varicocele, weakening drains, etc., and develops small weak organs. No drugs. No belt. No C.O.D. fraud. Send for free illustrated book sent in plain sealed envelope. ALLEN T. TODD, 825 16th ST., DENVER, COLO

# JONES' BODY FOUND.

## Will Be Brought to United States in Warship and Buried at Arlington Cemetery.

Paris, April 15.—The remarkable search which Ambassador Porter has conducted for the body of Paul Jones has been crowned with success by the discovery of the body and its identification by the highest French medical experts as unquestionably that of the famous admiral who founded the American navy. The body is in a good state of preservation, considering that interment took place more than 100 years ago.

The circumstances leading to the discovery of the remains are particularly interesting. General Porter has directed the search for the last five years, and when congress recently took no action on the President's recommendation for the expenses incident to the search the ambassador continued the extensive labors at his own expense.

A large force of workmen has been engaged night and day tunneling and cross-tunneling the old St. Louis cemetery. This constituted a huge operation, embracing nearly a block covered with buildings and requiring a system of subterranean mining.

Hundreds of wooden caskets were found, but not until Wednesday were unearthed four leaden caskets which gave promise of containing the body of the admiral. Three of them bore plates designating the names of the deceased. The fourth showed superior solidity of workmanship. No plate was found on this casket, and it is supposed it was removed when another coffin was superimposed on it.

The leaden coffin was opened in the presence of General Porter, Colonel Baily Blanchard, the second secretary of the American embassy, and Engineer Weis, who has been directing the excavation. The body was found to be well preserved, owing to its having been immersed in alcohol. It was wrapped in a sheet with a packing of straw and hay. Those present were immediately struck by the resemblance of the head to that on the medallions and busts of the admiral. As was expected, no uniform, decoration or sword were found, as all such articles had been accounted for after the burial.

The coffin is shaped like a mummy coffin, widening from the feet to the shoulders, with a round top fitting over the head. It was taken to the medical school, where Drs. Capitan and Papillaut, distinguished professors of the school of anthropology, and recognized authorities on such investigations, were charged with making a thorough examination for the purpose of identification. To facilitate this the ambassador furnished them with portraits and medallions, two busts by Houdil and authentic descriptions of the color of the admiral's hair and the height and measurement of his body. After the most minute examination the following facts were fully substantiated:

Length of the body, 5 feet 7 inches, the admiral's exact height.

Size and shape of the head agree with several peculiarities of the head of the admiral.

Hair, dark brown, the same as the admiral's; in places slightly gray, indicating a person of his age, 45 years. The hair is long, reaching below the shoulders and is combed back and gathered in a clasp at the back of the neck.

The face is clean shaven, corresponding exactly with the descriptions, portraits and busts of the admiral.

The linen is in good condition. One article bears an initial, either "J" or an inverted "P."

The body was carefully packed. The limbs were wrapped in tinfoil, presumably for sea transportation, as indicated in a letter of the admiral's nearest friend and a pall bearer at his funeral, Colonel Blackden, who said:

"His body was put in a leaden coffin so that in case the United States, which he has also essentially served, should claim his remains, they might be more easily removed."

Finding that all the internal organs were singularly well preserved, the doctors made an autopsy which showed distinct proofs of the disease from which the admiral is known to have died. The identification was pronounced complete in every particular.

Care has been taken to keep the body in its present state of preservation. It will be placed in a handsome casket and deposited in the receiving vault of the American church on the Avenue de L'Alma until the ambassador can learn the opinion of the government concerning the most appropriate means of transporting it to the United States and giving a fitting sepulchre to the body of the illustrious sailor whose place of burial had so long remained a mystery.

Washington, April 15.—The remains of John Paul Jones are to be brought here and interred in the National cemetery at Arlington, and the transfer probably will be made the occasion of an interesting demonstration. A battleship probably will be sent to France for the body.

# CUPID ON A VACATION

**New Indiana Law Stops Marriage Licenses for Many Days.**

Terre Haute, Ind., April 17.—There will be a temporary marriage license famine in a number of Indiana counties as a result of the unexpected proclamation Saturday declaring the acts of the last session of the legislature in force. Several county clerks announce that they will issue no licenses before May 1. The new law requires would-be benedicts to make written declaration of many facts, and the clerks must keep special record books of this information, a heavy fine being provided for a clerk who does not comply strictly with the statute. The state board of health, whose duty it is to furnish clerks with the form of the record, has not done so, and clerks cannot have the books prepared for many days.

**$50,000,000 for Good Roads.**

Albany, N. Y., April 14. — The proposed constitutional amendment, authorizing a state bond issue of $50,000,000 for building good roads under the state aid law, has passed the assembly. Having passed the legislature last year, the proposition now will be submitted to popular vote at the November election.

# Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

## Keynotes of Harmony

**WEDNESDAY.**

When the conditions of daily life, however full of charm and apparent prosperity they have been, begin to crumble and recede, let them go. It is a sign of the new and untried. They have done their work for you and you have done your work for them.

**THURSDAY.**

The man who has learned to take things as they come, and to let go as they depart, has mastered one of the arts of cheerful and contented living.

**FRIDAY.**

The highest luxury of which the human mind is sensible is to call smiles upon the face of misery.

**SATURDAY.**

Love would put a new face on this weary old world, in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long. One day all men will be lovers; and every calamity will be dissolved in the universal sunshine.

**SUNDAY.**

Death is as sweet as flowers are. It is as blessed as bird-singing in spring. I never hear of the death of any one who is ready to die, that my heart does not sing like a harp. I am sorry for those who are left behind, but not for those who are gone before.

**MONDAY.**

The old days never come again, because they would be getting in the way of the new, better days whose turn it is.

**TUESDAY.**

There is a certain sweetness and elegance in little deeds of kindness and in letting our best impulses have free play on common occasions.

## Gathered Here and There in Passing By

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A good story is told of a woman who, with her husband and three children, lived in a single room, and, as may be easily imagined, sometimes found life a strenuous affair. That she had learned a lesson of importance in living was made plain when she explained her system of family government.

"I find," she said, "that the more I holler, the more the children hollers, so now I do not holler any more."

She expressed in that homely fashion the truth that the troubles of everyday life are not only much easier grappled with, but they are absolutely diminished, by refusing to "holler" about them either to oneself or to others. Her own self-control had its quieting influence upon the rest of the family, and aided them all to a calm acceptance of what it was impossible to help or avoid.

The other day I rode in the street car a considerable distance with an exceptionally brilliant and fine looking woman. Instead of being in accord with the bright and beautiful day, one of the few which have gladdened our hearts this spring with its promise of summer, she occupied every moment until our parting with a carefully enumerated recital of her troubles, past, present and to come. As she talked the lines upon her face deepened, as they surely will with every such "hollerin" season she indulges in.

Each time we go over our woes, even in thought, they take on a more distinct form and become harder to bear. Keep this truth in mind and cease to "holler" over what cannot be avoided. When any trouble becomes aggressive, match it in thought with some blessing which has been accepted as a right and hitherto uncounted.

Speaking of the need of this kind of self-repression in order to avoid lines and wrinkles in the face, to say nothing of the "lines and wrinkles" of spirit produced by fretting over the inevitable, reminds me of the experiences of a minister's wife described in the Independent, in which self-suppression does not have this desired effect. She says:

> Altogether, the most eventful life a good woman can live in this world, outside of being an actress, is that of a Methodist preacher's wife. There is always the gambling uncertainty of whether he will be sent back to the same place another year; if not, where will he be sent? There is the perennial excitement of meeting new people and new conditions; the stimulating quarterly anxiety as to whether the circuit will pay enough to tide the family expenses over to the next quarter. Above all, there is the continual engrossing business of waiting softly before all. God will sooner pardon a natural, nervous exhibition of the carnal spirit in a preacher's wife than his congregation will. It is this self-suppression, this necessity for being supernaturally amiable under all circumstances, however trying, which makes the average preacher's wife look like the faded emblem of prayer and fasting.

Evidently this woman writes out of a full heart. But the self-repression which she speaks of has in it the element of fear. It is not the product of hope or of love; its object is simply to avoid friction—a good thing to do always—with the outside world and the effort in it self involves the use of a force wholly different in character from that of the woman who ceased to "holler" in order to keep harmony in her home.

Aside from the outward effect, however, of not dwelling upon one's woes, or continually counting them over as the devotee does his beads, that upon the inner life and character is to be considered. Every time the existence of something unpleasant is declared or affirmed when there is no necessity for such declaration or affirmation it becomes more clearly defined to the thought, more aggressive in its influence and more difficult to withstand. Ignoring these things whenever it is possible, substituting the pleasant thought — and this becomes easier the more it is done—burdens grow lighter and life puts on an altogether different color, while the strength of resistance becomes greater. Every individual can prove this to his own satisfaction if he makes the effort.

There is nothing new in this thought. I have spoken of it many times before in one way or another, but its importance has been borne in upon me lately with renewed power. We cannot shut ourselves entirely away from sad and painful conditions, but we can hold fast to the truth that Infinite Love is everywhere, that good is everywhere to be found if we look for it, and that happiness does not come from extraneous things, but lies within ourselves.

It is often said that women will go through any torture in order to be beautiful, and will sacrifice anything in obedience to Dame Fashion. While this, in a measure, is true, it is also true that in matters of dress reform, in nine cases out of ten, it is the men who are the objectors. Who has not read of the persecutions to which the first venturers into the splendid kingdom of short dresses had to endure? Who does not know that even after they became quite common their wearers were suspected of belonging to that class named in derision "strong minded?" At last, however, they have made their way as every good thing does eventually, until now it is that "fool of a woman" who sweeps the sidewalk with her gown, thus challenging this adverse masculine criticism. And lately it has been announced by the doctors that women are guilty of carrying "germs" in their skirts from place to place, thus spreading disease and death. If this be true, why would it not be a good thing to advise the following of Dr. Mary Walker's example by a general feminine assumption of masculine attire, ugly as it is? One cannot help smiling to think of the Kilkenny-cat period that would follow obedience to such a sanitary requirement.

Over in China women are beginning to wake up to the barbarity of foot-binding, and edicts have gone forth from the Empress that it shall cease. In one province the governor general issued the order, and also instructed the town criers to explain its meaning to the people, and for three days gongs were beaten everywhere to get them together to hear the ordinance.

What was the result? Opposition from the men, especially of the lower classes, and insults to the women who dared to join the anti-foot-binding society. Notwithstanding the declaration of those who have abandoned it, that they enjoyed infinitely greater ease and comfort, and notwithstanding that the Empress and some of the nobles approved of abolishing the custom, soldiers had to be called to protect them when they met together to consult about measures to forward the movement.

It is not easy to alter long established customs anywhere, and especially in countries where is a civilization thousands of years old, but even the women of China are climbing into the evolutionary vehicle with their western sisters, and are ready to move onward. This means much for the future of the eastern world with its teeming millions, more of progress through its influence upon the homes and, therefore, upon the people, than all which can be entered into in the way of commercial relations. This movement of the Chinese women toward a betterment of their condition is of exceeding interest everywhere.

## The Cozy Corner

**THE QUESTION OF EXERCISE.**

Dear Editor and Friends of the Cozy Corner:—There are a few questions regarding the exercise we are told a woman should take, that I would like to present to you. I have books that tell of the Health Exercises a woman should daily practice, but as I am a very busy one, I do not see how I can spare the time from my necessary work, and from the care of my children, to do as the books say we should if we would be healthy, and do our duty by our bodies.

I would like to ask if you do not think that the washing, ironing, sweeping and the general work of a house is not sufficient exercise for all of the muscles of the body? Bed making, with the windows open, certainly is excellent arm exercise, and in nearly all of our work we can have the benefit of the fresh air, if that is what is needed.

Do we not have walking enough as we go from one part of the house to another in the pursuit of our daily duties, so that it is not necessary that we go out for "a tramp" in the woods? I do not say these tramps are not pleasant, but are they really necessary in order that a woman who does her own housework, shall have the exercise she ought?

We are told we should take a certain amount of exercise each day, and this should be regular in quantity. As housekeepers we cannot but find that there are some days when we have more exercise than on others, but I think we have enough at any time.

Supposing we must have out-of-doors exercise, cannot we find sufficient, and that which is useful to us, in working in our gardens, or must we "raise the arms six times, then the feet six times?"

Really, some of the health exercises as given in the manuals seem very absurd to me—and I do not think I am alone in this feeling.—A Blade Subscriber.

**THE OLD SUBJECT AGAIN.**

May I come in for a few minutes this morning to tell you how much I appreciate and enjoy the letters in our Cozy Corner? And while I am here I would like to call your attention, especially that of "L. M. Horner," to the ease with which we are apt to judge others, when, if we were placed in the position of the judged, it is possible we might do the same as they. Of course it is all right to "pay no attention" to what others say, but every one of us is not gifted with the "don't care" spirit, and there are many who cannot help feeling a slight put upon them by those who are better dressed. For one, I feel sorry for the "Mrs. Browns" as I know many a poor man or woman is shut out from Christian influences because they are slighted by the better dressed people of the church where they want to go. It is our duty as Christians, to do nothing that will be a stumbling block in our brothers' or sisters' way and we should remember that the Lord never refused to speak a word of comfort to any poor souls on account of their worldly standing.

**WHO CAN TELL HER?**

Dear Household:—I come for information today, and am sure I shall receive it from some of our good housekeepers. We are farmers and cure our own dried beef. After a while it becomes dry and hard. Now can some one tell us how to put up chipped dried beef in glass jars, so it will keep fresh and moist like that we can buy at the grocers'? I shall be greatly obliged for the information.—"Inquirer," N. Y.

**A HOUSEHOLD NEED.**

We have been subscribers to The Weekly Blade for many years, and if you could see our scrap books full of clippings from that paper, you would believe that we appreciate all that is in it from week to week. Finding that every one goes to The Blade for information—and that they most always receive it—I come today to ask if any one can tell me what to do to remove the coating formed on the inside of my nickel-plated tea kettle, from using hard water in it? I have tried everything I know of without any effect, and now ask some one else to help me.—Mrs. F. E. H., N. Y.

**TWO MORE QUESTIONS.**

A Subscriber asks if some one can tell her how to dye a light brown hair switch a dark brown. She would like full directions for doing the work at her home.

We should like to hear again from "Laura of the Porch," and "Hannah of the Kitchen," they wrote such cheerful letters. Will some one send directions for cleaning a brussels carpet?—"Happy Jane," Mich.

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We who so tenderly were sought,
Shall we not joyful seekers be,
And to Thy feet divinely brought
Help weaker souls, O Lord, to Thee?

Celestial Seeker, send us forth,
Almighty Love, teach us to love.
When shall we yearn to help on earth
As yearned the Holy One above?

## EASTER CANDIES

**Velvet Molasses Candy.**

One cupful molasses, three cupfuls sugar, one cupful boiling water, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. When the candy is boiling hard, stir in half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Boil till brittle in cold water, pour into well buttered pans, and when cool enough to handle, pull till white, adding flavoring while pulling it. When as white as desired, cut in small pieces with the scissors and wrap each piece in waxed paper. This is the recipe for making the celebrated "velvets."

**Sugar Eggs.**

Blow the contents carefully from egg shells, wash the shells and fill with melted maple sugar. Set away in a cool place until hardened, then remove the shells, and you will have some of the sweetest, freshest eggs you ever ate.

**Nut Crisp.**

Shell, and break in small pieces, nutmeats of any kind, and sprinkle them over the bottom of a well buttered, shallow tin. Boil one cupful of molasses and two of sugar until it will break when dropped into cold water. Pour this very thinly over the nut meats, and when cold, break in pieces.

## THINKIN' BACK

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

I've been thinkin' back of late,
S'prisin'!—And I'm here to state
I'm suspicious it's a sign
Of *age*, maybe, er decline
Of my faculties,—and yit
I'm not *feelin'* old a bit—
Any more than sixty-four
Ain't no young man anymore!

Thinkin' back's a thing 'at grows
On a feller, I suppose—
Older 'at he gits, I jack,
More he keeps a-thinkin' back!
Old as old men git to be,
Er as middle-aged as me,
Folks 'll find us, eye and mind
Fixed on what we've left behind.

Rehabilitatin'—like
Them old times we used to hike
Out barefooted fer the crick,
'Long 'bout Apr'l first—to pick
Out some "warmest" place to go
In a-swimmin'—*Ooh! my-oh!*
Wonder now we hadn't died!
Grate horseradish on my hide
Jes' a-*thinkin'* how cold then
That-ere worter must 'a' ben!

Thinkin' back—W'y, goodness-me!
I kin call their names and see
Every little tad I played
With, er fought, er was afraid
Of, and so made him the best
Friend I had of all the rest!
Thinkin' back, I even hear
Them a-callin', high and clear,
Up the crick-banks, where they seem
Still hid in there—like a dream—
And me still a-pantin' on
The green pathway they have gone!
Still they hide, by bend er ford—
Still they hide—But, thank the Lord
(Thinkin' back, as I have said)
I hear laughin' on ahead!

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From THE READER MAGAZINE

## The Day of the "Holy Fire"

The week before Easter, known as Passion, or Holy Week throughout the Christian world, is a season of great importance in Jerusalem, where preparations for the Holy Week are started as early as the beginning of Lent. An experience of several centuries has taught all classes the necessity of being ready before the crowds of pilgrims swarm over the land and gather in the city, toward which many of them have traveled for a long distance.

Each day of Holy Week is marked by devotional ceremonies and pilgrimages to sacred shrines, but the greatest day of the week is Saturday, when the "Holy Fire" is supposed to descend in the Chapel of the Tomb in the presence of the Greek patriarch, who passes it on to those near the openings, by whom it is in turn handed on until it has reached every part of Palestine; and candles lighted this day in Jerusalem will be carried to other lands, when convincing proof of the miraculous fire will be afforded—candles partly burned.

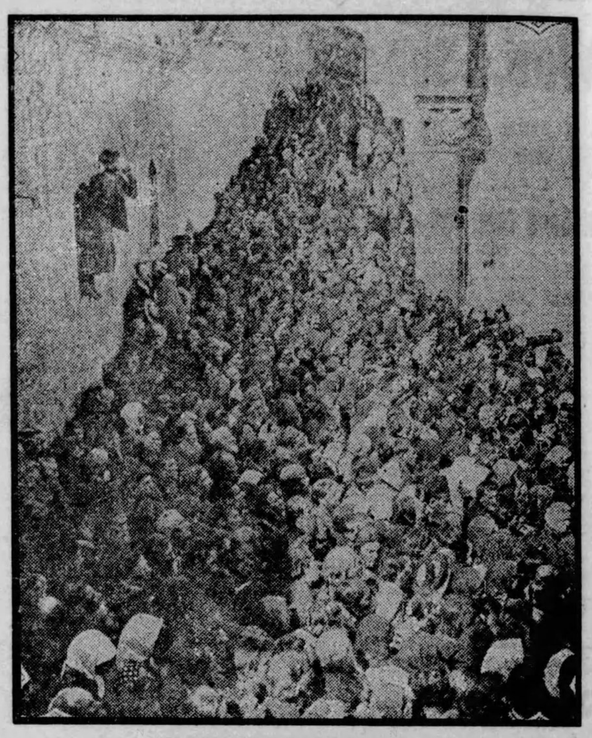
Every person in the immense throng that packs the church and the court on Saturday morning has at least one candle; many have three bound together, representing the Trinity, while others have thirty-three bound together, each one standing for a year in the life of their Lord. For hours they remain in the gloomy, unventilated building—many of them all night—and from daylight until noon they stand, pushed, jostled and thrust back by the Turkish soldiers, who clear the way for religious and civic processions. The consuls from foreign lands have been besieged by visitors, who desire to secure advantageous places from which to view the "miracle."

Probably six thousand persons are in the building as the hour of noon approaches; as many more are outside. Confusion reigns inside and outside. Perhaps the description of the scene inside the church which Dean Stanley described will be appreciated. He calls the struggle of the crowd to get near the tomb "a succession of gambols, which an Englishman can only compare to a mixture of prisoners' base, football and leap-frog around and around the Holy Sepulcher."

But it is not the "gambols" alone which strike the onlooker. Besides are heard shouts of men, the screams of women and the cries of babes. More noisy than the Russians are the Greek and Arab Christians. Formerly they ran around the tomb in their religious enthusiasm, but now it is impossible, because of the density of the crowd and the presence of Turkish soldiers.

Above the din of voices can be heard by those who understand the language, these words: "This is the tomb of Jesus Christ;" or "Jesus Christ has redeemed us;" or, "This is the day the Jew mourns and the Christian rejoices."

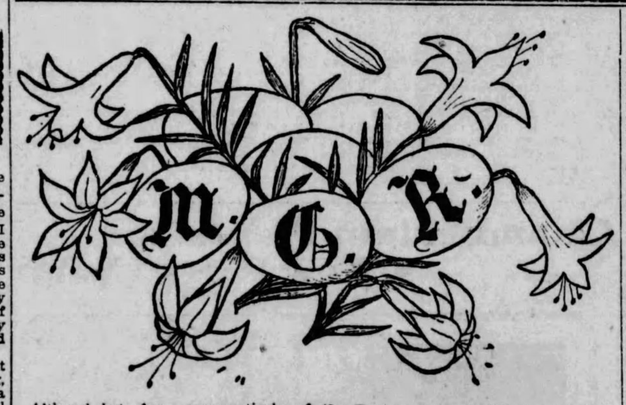
The processions have all entered the church, and the stillness may be felt. Every candle and lamp has been extinguished. A bell rings, and the voices of singers are heard. The procession moves slowly around the sepulcher and stops in front of the door. The patriarch enters the little chapel. The interest becomes intense—the suspense painful. Will the "Holy Fire" descend as it has done without fail for centuries, convincing the multitude that the Holy Spirit is within the tomb manifesting Himself as at Pentecost by fire? The openings through which the fire is to come are crowded with eager, devout men, who have the special honor of being the first to receive the "holy flame." In a moment the hand of a priest draws out a large torch all aflame, and in an incredibly short time the interior of the church is ablaze; the light soon spreads to the crowd outside, until every candle is lighted not only in the court, but in the overhanging windows, and even to the roofs of the highest buildings. Men and women alike are beside themselves in their anxiety to catch the light as quickly as possible. They pass their hands through the flame, and they rub their cheeks and hair and clothing; then they blow out the flame, and pour the melted wax into the palm of one hand, and rub it on cheeks and hands. Tallow and wax drip over the clothing and the bared heads of the excited pilgrims, who have no thought of the consequences.



WAITING FOR THE "HOLY FIRE."

The fire is carried from the church to the waiting crowd by runners, who are to take their lighted candles to Bethlehem and to churches and convents as far away as Nazareth. Swift horses are waiting at the city gates, for special honor is given the one who first reaches the church and lights the lamps, which are not to be extinguished until the next descent of the "Holy Fire."

It is pitiable to look down on the thousands of infatuated pilgrims who believe with all their hearts that the fire which lighted their candles came directly from heaven this morning; intelligent priests know that it was caused by the striking of a match by the patriarch. The spiritual authorities do not enlighten the credulous, it is said, because the shock would be fatal to their faith. When the people have all received the fire the crowd again disperses, and the church is closed.—The Woman's Home Companion.




Although but few, comparatively, of our M. G. R.'s have accepted our invitation to an Easter party, those who have come have brought very interesting letters with them. The Easter heading for the column is drawn by our "New England Girl," who is gaining much praise for her work in illustrating, from Eastern papers. The "Girl" hoped to be present at this meeting, but has been prevented by the cares and sorrows of "moving." She has our sympathy.

CHRIST IS RISEN.

Glad, bright Spring is here again,
Shout the news o'er hill and plain,
Snow-white lilies seem to say—
Christ, the Lord, is risen today.

As he lives, we, too, shall live.
Our hands, our hearts, our all we give
To Him who suffered death and shame,
To Him who now is risen again.

—"Claribel," Iowa.

From West Virginia, we have the story of the origin of the name "Easter:"

I will just drop in at the Easter social, give you this sketch of the origin of Easter. Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, being heathen, worshiped many gods. Among them the goddess of Spring who was named Ostara, or Eastre, and a festival in her honor was held every year. When some of these heathens became Christians, they still kept the feast, but not in honor of the goddess, but of the risen Christ, continuing to call it Eastre, or as we call it—Easter.—"Edith," W. Va.

"Coralyn" sings us a song full of help and love and one that holds in its closing lines comfort for us al:

Dear Friends:—I bring for my Easter offering a song, with the hope that others may find in the words the comfort they have often given me:

"A song of sunshine through the rain—
Of spring across the snow;
A balm to heal the hurts of pain—
A peace surpassing woe.
Lift up your heads, ye sorrowing ones,
And be ye glad of heart
For Calvary and Easter day—
Earths saddest day, and gladdest day,
Were just one day apart.

"Oh, when the strife of tongues is loud,
And the heart of hope beats low,
When the prophets prophesy of ill,
And the mourners come and go—
In this sure thought let us abide
And keep, and stay our hearts,
That Calvary and Easter day—
Earth's heaviest day, and happiest day,
Were but one day apart."

"Coralyn," Wisconsin.

I do hope that I am not too late for the Easter party, as I failed to be at the Christmas and Valentine socials.

Easter comes but once a year,
And with it, joyful Spring is here.
The budding trees, the blooming flowers,
The warm and gentle April showers.
No other season does commemoration bring
Of the resurrection of our Lord and King.

I came in a great hurry this morning lest I should be late, and so put dear Miss Prudence to some trouble, but I brought with me a great basket ful of colored eggs for "Bessie Belle," "Aunt Zip's" nieces and nephews, "Zack Stubbs'" niece, whose picture was so much admired, and for all other of the M. G. R. grandchildren.

I now move that we have another reunion—and that soon. Is there a second to this, and if so all in favor will say yes, and appoint a time? I will not call for the "nays," as I am sure there will be none. Now, wishing every M. G. R. a heart full of the love, and joy, and peace of Eastertide, I leave you,—"Maybeth," Va.

Dear M. G. R. Friends:—Wasn't it lovely that Miss Prudence gave us a chance, for another party, so those who did not come at Christmas time, or on Valentine day, could have an opportunity? As soon as I read the invitation I started for the barn to hunt eggs. I found the nest old Speckle always thinks she has hidden so no one can find it, and in it were eleven eggs. No, she wasn't "setting"—they were all "strictly fresh."

I had a big basketful, but fear there will not be enough to go around in this big circle. My! What a time I did have coloring them all. I fried a few for "Oregon Bach," thinking so practical a man would prefer them that way. Speaking of bachelors, reminds me that I am keeping "old maid's hall" this summer, and shall be glad to hear from some of the M. G. R.'s who live a long distance from —"Little Mountain Sister," W. Va.

"Golden Rod," Pa., sends a very ingenious, poetical garland made up of the names of the M. G. R.'s, but owing to its length, it has to be omitted, as also does a fine Easter story from "Mother's Stay," for the same reason. Possibly these will be used later.

The "Everlasting Feminine" love of M. G. R. Girl:

As soon as I read the invitation for Miss Prudence's Easter party, I rushed off down town and bought a love of an Easter bonnet, and here I am wearing Easter bonnet, and here I am wearing it. I came early so as to avoid the rush, and to give all (the girls) a chance to see my bonnet.

I have brought with me a favorite quotation. It is this:

"If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget;
If thou wouldst learn a lesson that will keep
Thy soul from slumbering and thy eyes from sleep—
Go to the woods and hills."

How true it is that in the springtime we can go to the woods and hills, and in the springing grass, the singing birds, leafing trees and budding flowers find a relief from the cares and troubles of the world, and with new inspiration and gladness see in these signs of the new life of Nature the symbols of a Risen Christ.

Now I will sit down and give you a chance to recall one who for a long time signed her M. G. R. letters with "M. A. G.," but who now has to sign it—"M. A. K."

We have had a lovely party, and now with this extract from a poem sent by one of our girls, we must say good-bye for this time:

EASTERTIDE.

The lilies are pure in their pallor,
The roses are fragrant and sweet,
The music pours out like a sea-wave
Breaking in praise at His feet.
Pulsing in passionate praises
That Jesus has risen again.
But we watch for the signs of His coming
In the lives of the children of men.

Wherever a mantle of pity,
Falls soft on a wound, or a woe—
Wherever a peace, or a pardon,
Springs up to o'ermaster a foe—
Wherever a soft hand of blessing
Outreaches to succor a need—
Wherever springs healing for wounding—
The Master is risen indeed."

## USEFUL HINTS.

Any woman who lives near a school can make quite a bit of money in making and selling candy to the children. Here is a recipe for cream candy that is neither expensive nor hard to make, and will always sell:

Four cupfuls of granulated sugar and sufficient hot water to moisten it; cook until it will roll in a soft ball when dropped into cold water, and add two teaspoonfuls of any preferred flavoring. When just lukewarm, beat it with a fork until it is grainy, then—while yet warm—make it into little balls and dip in melted chocolate, roll in cocoanut, or press into each side of the ball the half of an English walnut, date, candied cherry, or any preferred nut meat.

A writer in The Housekeeper states that common flour is one of the best cosmetics to be found. Make a paste the consistency of thick cream with flour and water and spread over the face and neck, dust lightly with dry flour and leave it for a few minutes. Wash the face with warm water, dry and dust with fine oatmeal. This treatment two or three times a week will make and keep the complexion beautifully white and soft.

In placing linoleum on a floor let it lie for a week, if possible, before tacking it down, so that it may perfectly adjust itself to the floor. Keep it clean by wiping with a cloth wrung out of warm soft water with about half skim-milk added. Some use the clear milk, but the mixture of half water is generally considered better.

A few drops of almond extract added to mock cherry pies is a great improvement, giving a really cherry taste to the pie.

The newest brooms are made from wood fibre instead of corn. The fibres are shorter and are set like a brush, and penetrate the nap of the carpet taking out the dust. It is not said what the effect on the wear of the carpet is, but it seems as if it would be bad.

## Banner Puzzlers

For February.

New Work..... Henry
Solutions ..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a negro actor, born at Belair, Maryland, in 1804. He was educated for a preacher, but united with an amateur dramatic company composed of members of his race, where he showed marked ability. His dramatic aspirations were interrupted by friends, and he went to England to complete a ministerial education. But in London the youth made his debut at the Royal Theatre, as Othello, the Moor of Venice, and met with great success. Later he appeared at Belfast, Ireland, and in 1833 at Covent Garden theatre, in London, and in 1848 at the Surrey theatre. He played for three years in Geremany, and in 1857 visited Sweden. He received many honors in Europe, and died at Lodiz, Poland, in 1867.

HAWKEYE.

2.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Ni mites fo pertsporyi ruo densrif rea nyma; tub het stiem fo dritvasey servpo meth."

DIXIE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

An upright pole had its top 100 ft. high until broken over by the wind, when it reached the ground 40 ft. out from its base. Cut off at the break, and give length of two parts.

CHAS. McF.

4.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—What God is. (1 Sam. 7:2.)
2.—What God will do from on high. (Jer. 25:30.)
3.—What God hath opened. (Isa. 50:5.)
4.—A place on the border of Moab. (Numb. 21:15.)
5.—A consonant.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

Who can inform us concerning the "Bambino"?

ALICE JONES.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The threads our hands in blindness spin,
No self-determined plan weaves in;
The shuttle of the unseen powers
Works out a pattern not as ours."

DODE.

**Answers to Puzzles of April 6.**

1.—Henry H. Garnet.
2.—8,375 and 1-9 sq. yds. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming hour-glass: Fitness, leash, Olo (phon. Ohio) W. Eve, river, success. Left diagonal, flowers; right diagonal, showers.
4.—Peach, pear, apple, prune, lemon, orange, date.
5.—Atalanta was a mythical personage, celebrated as a huntress. Her father, who had wished for a son, exposed her while an infant on Mount Parthenios, where she was found by hunters, who brought her up and afterward restored her to her parents. She had many suitors, but was merciless in the conditions which she imposed upon them. Being the swiftest of mortals, she offered to become the wife of him who should outstrip her, the penalty of defeat being death. At length she was conquered by a trick of Meilanion, whom she was compelled to marry. He obtained from Venus three golden apples, which he successively dropped in the race, and Atalanta was so charmed by their beauty that she could not refrain from stooping to gather them, and so lost.
6.—James Madison wrote: "Knowledge will ever govern ignorance, and people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power that knowledge gives."

**Chat.**

The solution sent by Sara B. Hoch to her problem answered today is this:

The area of the lake is 10x160 sq. rds., or 1,600 sq. rds. The length of each strip of walk is the sq. rt. of 1,600 or 40 rds. equals 660 ft. The width of the walk doubled (to stand for two strips at the sides and ends) is 16 feet added to 660 ft. equals 676 ft. The area of the walk then is the square of 676 ft. minus the sq. of 660 ft., or 21,376 sq. ft. or 2,375 and 1-9 sq. yds.

There were several new scholars in the 'Cademy this morning, who gave their names as Sherman, Wendell, Nannie C. and Hayseed.

Of the "old-timers" were Pauline, Hawkeye, Geo. Vore, Elmer Richards and Mrs. Mary Wilcox.

Tom, who is neither new or old, made up the list. The Schoolmistress is very sorry, Tom, but as your problems were sent in at first without solutions, they were tenderly dropped in the waste basket, so that now the solutions have arrived, there are no problems to "go with them."

Please try once more, and send your problems and solutions in the same letter. Then shall success crown your efforts, and the "roast" become a forgotten incident.

Sherman, please read the above screed to Tom, and profit by it.

In regard to a cube problem submitted by W. P. E. recently, several of the arithmetic class have sent answers agreeing with each other but not with the author. These answers are filed, awaiting developments.

Hawkeye, the lessons were all right, but the Schoolmistress does not like to have her pupils even "near sick," so please do not indulge in that condition any oftener than you have to.

Nannie C., come in whenever you have time. You will always be welcome.

Pauline, you are a very good girl, and the Mistress is much obliged for the new work.

Sherman, Wendell and Hayseed, you are most cordially urged to be "regular attendants" at the 'Cademy.

## AT EASTER.

I did not grow tired of winter,
I was glad of the snow and the cold;
I liked the weather when flake and feather
Were flying o'er field and wold;
But now I am glad of the sunshine
That is calling the robins back,
Of the beautiful flowers, the long bright hours,
And the bloom in the springtime's track.

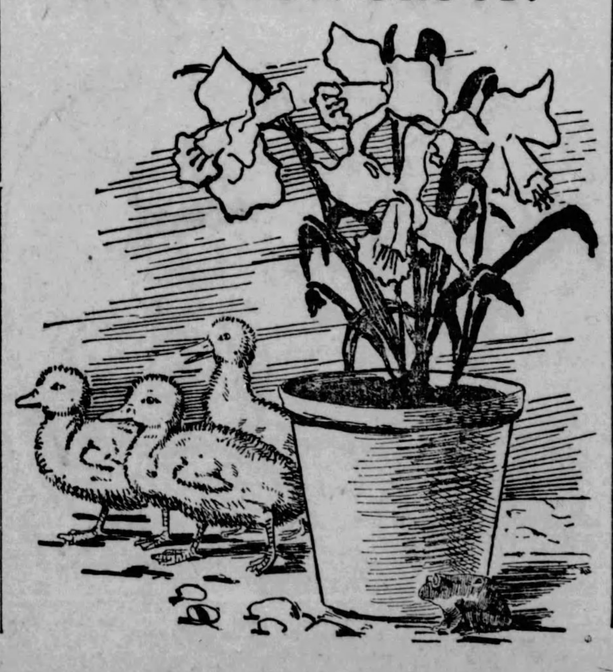
I am making a splendid garden
With the plants that I love best;
These sparrows will quarrel o'er mint and laurel,
And orioles hang a nest.
I shall bring from the deep old forest
All fairylike things I see,
And trooping after, with song and laughter,
The fairies will follow me.

I have heard that Mother Nature,
A dame so wise and kind,
Is always spinning a sweet beginning
For the lives she keeps in mind.
She tends the snow-drop hardy,
And the jonquil's merry race,
She lines her pillows with pussy-willows,
And kisses the pansy's face.

You see I am just eleven,
I have lots of things to do;
And all our learning is well worth earning,
If what folks tell be true.
I am glad, so glad, 'tis Easter,
When the tiny bluebells chime;
But, somehow, eleven is so near heaven,
I am happy 'most all the time.

—Margaret Sangster.

## AN EASTER GROUP.



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## WILL USE COOLIE LABOR

### American Labor Laws Do Not Apply in Canal Strip.

Washington, April 14. — Coolie labor will be employed on the Panama canal exclusively if the experiment planned by the commission proves a success. The executive committee decided on this plan yesterday, and as a preliminary test will make contracts for the employment of 2,000 Japanese and 2,000 Chinese coolies. No opinion has yet been had from the attorney general on the eight-hour question, but the commission has satisfied itself that there is no legal obstacle to the employment of this coolie labor under contract. This conclusion is based on the theory that the titular sovereignty over the strip remains in Panama, over which no American labor law can be held to extend.

Chairman Shonts, Governor Magoun and Chief Engineer Wallace, who comprise the executive committee, held their first meeting in Secretary Taft's office, and with the secretary went over the organization of the Panama railroad directory at the meeting in New York next Monday. Chairman Shonts will be made president of the railroad company, and every member of the commission will be given a place in the directory, leaving four places to be filled by civilians.

The four engineer officers of the commission, who are not members of the executive committee—Admiral Endicott, Colonel Ernst, General Hains and Mr. Harrod—will be made a special engineering commission, to whom will be referred all important engineering problems.

## DON'T LIKE THE OUTLOOK

**Prospective Lowering of Panama Railroad Rates Stirs Up Fight.**

Washington, April 17.—The probability that the administration will lower rates on the Panama railroad has stirred up the transcontinental railroads and it is expected that they will bring pressure to bear upon President Roosevelt and congress to prevent material changes either in rates or traffic arrangements.

It is learned that when M. Bunau Varilla, former minister from Panama, was here two weeks ago, he came chiefly to ascertain what this government is likely to do in the matter of rates and traffic relations. He represented foreign holders of the bonds of transcontinental railroads.

The government will terminate the contract with the Pacific Mail in July and will put tramp steamers from every point on terms of equality with the Pacific Mail and its allies. The Pacific Mail threatens to withdraw its ships from the line between Panama and San Francisco, and thus deprive California shippers of the facilities they now have of sending their freight via the Isthmus. But the administration believes that other American vessels would take up the work.

## TEN-HOUR DAY IS NULL

### Supreme Court Says It Is Unconstitutional.

Washington, April 17.—In an opinion by Justice Peckham today the supreme court of the United States held to be unconstitutional the New York state law making ten hours a day's work and sixty hours a week's work in bakeries in that state.

Justices Harlan, White, Day and Holmes dissented, and Justice Harlan declared that no more important decision had been rendered in the last century.

The opinion was handed down in the case of Lockner against the state of New York, and was based on the ground that the law interferes with the free exercise of the rights of contract between individuals.

The court of appeals of the state upheld the law and affirmed the judgment of the trial court holding Lockner guilty. Judge Parker wrote the opinion of the New York court of appeals supporting the law, and the court divided four to three on the question of validity.

## NAVAL VESSEL FOR JONES

**All Honors Will Be Paid to Body of the Great Commander.**

Washington, April 17.—After a conference today between Secretary Morton and acting secretary Loomis, it was announced that a decision had been reached to have the remains of John Paul Jones, unearthed by Ambassador Porter in Paris, brought to America at the proper time in a naval vessel with a proper convoy.

Upon arrival in American waters the remains will be received with full naval honors and the present intention is that they shall be interred at Arlington. The particular naval vessel which will transport the remains has not yet been selected, nor will it be until the summer plans for the maneuvers and the joint army and navy operations in the Chesapeake have been perfected. It is probable that the removal will take place sometime in June and perhaps Mr. Porter will remain in Paris, though relinquishing his ambassadorial duties before that time, to see the remains properly embarked.

## MUST NOT DISCRIMINATE

**Kentucky Law Affecting National Banks Declared Invalid.**

Washington, April 17.—The supreme court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Kentucky in the case of the city of Covington against the Covington National bank, holding to be invalid the Kentucky law requiring national banks of that state to make return of all shares for taxation purposes.

The opinion was by Justice Day and was based on the ground of discrimination against national banks.

## PRAISE PRINCE MIRSKY

### Applaud His Prospective Return to Office.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—The report that former Minister of the Interior Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky will return to public life as president of the rescript commission, although not officially confirmed, creates much satisfaction, as his sympathy with the principle of popular representation is well known. Numberless stories are being printed abroad giving details of the character, composition and date of convocation of the coming parliament. They are all premature.

Countless plans have been submitted, the favorite one being a parliament composed from two sources, an upper house of 120 members, half of them to be nominated by the emperor and half to be elected by the nobility and a lower house of 625 members elected by various classes in all parts of Russia, including the non-Russian provinces. But the commission has not decided even in principal the nature or composition of the parliamentary body.

It is the delay which has destroyed popular confidence in the sincerity of the government and which led the attorneys' congress to undertake an active, united propaganda by all the liberal professions in behalf of constitutionalism.

The press has won a very considerable victory in the decision of the press commission to remove the censorship from foreign press telegrams. The regulations, however, will not go into effect until the revision of the press laws is complete.

## TURN BLACK AFTER DEATH

**Residents of Tonopah Flee to Escape Mysterious Disease.**

Reno, Nev., April 15.—Inhabitants of Tonopah are coming to Reno by scores to escape an epidemic that thus far has puzzled the doctors at Tonopah.

Governor Sparks will appoint a special commission to go to Tonopah to check the disease that is killing people at the rate of from five to a dozen each day. The disease brings death in 12 to 24 hours.

The bodies become black after death.

## SCHOOLTEACHER RICH NOW

**Is Given Title to 1,200,000 Acres of Land in Florida.**

Philadelphia, April 12.—By decision of Judge Locke, of the United Sates district court for Florida, Miss Clementune Dalcour, a public school teacher here, has become owner of 1,200,000 acres along the Apalachicola river in Florida. This immense tract was deeded to one John Forbes by the Spanish crown years ago, but it passed out of the hands of his family, and it was not until 1836 that legal steps to recover it were taken by Miss Dalcour's father.

Since his death she has been carrying on the case.

## Beautify and Protect Your Home

**Old Fogy Ideas No Longer Prevail in the Adornment of the Twentieth Century Home. Up-to-Date Methods More Economical and Effective.**

"I was born and bred into the belief that old-style white lead paint was the law and gospel of paint wisdom.

"If there is a locality on earth which is harder than any others on paint, it is Pittsburg. My experience has been that under the most favorable conditions, the very best white lead paint will not stand to exceed one year in this city and look good.

"Because a customer insisted, about five years ago, I painted his house with Carrara paint. I honestly believed he was making a mistake and told him so.

"The paint went on easy and gallon for gallon spread almost 25 per cent farther than any I had ever used. I did not believe it would last. To my astonishment that house looked better at the end of two years than others in the neighborhood that had been painted less than six months.

"It set me to thinking and investigating and today I am recommending and using Carrara Paint wherever possible."

This testimony, from a well known Pittsburg contractor, is corroborated by thousands of others all over America.

Carrara paint not only wears many times as long and looks twice as well as any other paint, but it actually costs much less in the beginning.

It is the very best and most durable paint that can be made at any price.

There is but one CARRARA, and only one grade, which is always the best. It is made by the Carrara Paint Co., 206 Carrara Works, Barberton, Ohio. Anyone having anything to paint should send for fifty free sample colors and our handsome, illustrated booklet, showing many buildings reproduced in all the colors just as they are painted with this great paint. Distributing depots in all principal cities. Write today, telling us what you have to paint and we will send you names of those who have used Carrara Paint in your locality, name of nearest dealer and show you how to beautify your property and save half your paint bills in the future.

## OLD WARSHIP PROBLEM

### Naval Men Don't Know What to Do With Them.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—In the recent sale of $15,000,000 worth of British war ships as junk some naval officers have again been reminded of the problem as to the ultimate disposition of United States naval vessels which have become obsolete.

The oldest ship of any size sold at this British auction was the Warspite, an 8,400 ton 16 knot cruiser, which was laid down in 1881. The building of the new American navy was begun in 1883. The British cruisers Orlando, Australia and Galatea, all of 5,600 tons displacement, were laid down in 1885. They are, accordingly, not as old as the American cruiser Chicago, which was laid down in 1883, and are little older than the Philadelphia, the San Francisco and the Baltimore, which are about the same displacement and were laid down in 1888.

The Chicago is now flagship of the Pacific squadron, having recently been thoroughly repaired, while the Baltimore is in commission and the San Francisco is now undergoing extensive repairs. The navy department, whatever it may have had in mind, has not yet announced its determination to put entirely out of service these active contemporaries of ships which the British admiralty has consigned to the junk pile.

The Philadelphia is now serving as receiving ship at the Puget Sound navy yard and will probably never again be used in fleet service.

Although the United States bought the 3,769 ton protected cruiser New Orleans at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, it was never a first-class ship, and the authorities are now considering whether it is worth while to spend upon this craft $500,000, which a survey has declared necessary. The chances are this ship will be given some mild srevice like that now performed by the Philadelphia.

The British government sold the cruiser Pearl, of 2,575 tons displacement, laid down in 1890. This ship is a little larger than the Marblehead, the Detroit and the Montgomery, laid down in the same year. It is a little smaller than the Atlanta and the Boston, which were laid down in 1883 and partially reconstructed in 1899 and 1901, respectively. Up to the present both ships have rendered excellent service.

Two of the ships sold by the British government are the 1,580 ton gunboats Fearless and Barrosa, laid down, respectively, in 1885 and 1889. The dispatch boat Dolphin, of 1,485 tons, laid down in 1883, and the gunboat Topeka, laid down at Kiel, Germany, in 1881, and purchased by the United States in 1898, are contemporaries of the British vessels named, but there is no present thought of putting them out of commission.

The British gunboats wiped off the naval list by this sale were from thirteen to sixteen years old, and were all, with the exception of the Fearless and the Barrosa, of less than 850 tons displacement. American gunboats in this class are the Petrel, which is eighteen years old, and the Bancroft, fifteen years old.

It has been found necessary recently to place many of the smaller ships of the United States navy out of commission to provide officers for the new battle ships and armored cruisers placed in commission. Many small ships are accordingly tied up at navy yards, doing no active service because of lack of officers, a want which will not soon be relieved.

## MACHEN TRIAL ON MAY 2

**Lorenz and Crawford Also to Face Jury Again on That Date.**

Washington, April 17.—United States District Attorney Beach announced today that the trial of Machen, Lorenz and Crawford on a charge of conspiracy in connection with postoffice frauds, will begin here May 2.

The supreme court of the United States today decided the case involving the removal of George W. Beavers from Brooklyn to Washington against Beavers, holding him subject to removal.

The Beavers case grows out of one of several indictments against Beavers in connection with the postoffice department irregularities of 1903 and 1904. Beavers was chief of the division of salary and allowance of the department and was indicted both in Brooklyn, where he lives, and in this city, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government and the present proceedings grow out of an effort to prevent his removal from Brooklyn to Washington for trial. When a warrant was issued for Beavers' arrest in Brooklyn with a view to securing his removal to Washington, he applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that such a proceeding could not be maintained during the pending of the Brooklyn indictments. The circuit court for the eastern district of New York dismissed the writ and Beavers appealed to the supreme court, but without avail.

**Fear the Late Frost.**

Louisville, Ky., April 17.—Thousands of farmers and truck gardeners in several states south of the Ohio river are fearful the cold snap which is general through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina will cause heavy damage to early fruits and vegetables. The greatest apprehension is felt in South Carolina, where the crops are well advanced and frost warnings have been issued.

## CULLOM UPHOLDS TREATY

### Likes the Arrangement With Santo Domingo.

Washington, April 13.—When Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign relations committee, arrived here he was greatly disturbed over what was characterized as the President's defiance of the senate in entering into an agreement with Santo Domingo for American citizens to collect the revenues of Santo Domingo and sequestrate a portion of the receipts for the benefit of the foreign creditors of that republic, pending action on the Santo Domingo treaty by the senate of the United States.

Senator Cullom went to see Secretary Taft, acting head of the administration, to ask him about it, and was convinced by Mr. Taft that the course taken was proper. As a result the senate will stand by the President, at least so far as the Republicans are concerned.

Secretary Taft explained that immediately after the senate adjourned without ratifying the treaty the situation in Santo Domingo became acute, Italy and Belgium threatening to take extreme steps to collect the debts owed by Santo Domingo to subjects of theirs. The circumstances demanded that something be done to preserve the status quo and maintain order, and Mr. Taft explained that the President found ample precedents for his action. The secretary also informed Mr. Cullom that this government is in no way bound by any action of the agents who will collect the revenues. These men are agents of Santo Domingo and not of the United States. Secretary Taft informed Senator Cullom that before agreeing to the Morales proposal the President consulted Senators Knox, Spooner, Lodge and Foraker, some of the ablest lawyers in the senate, all of whom approved the course proposed. Senator Cullom was not consulted because he had left the city.

This explanation was satisfactory to the chairman of the foreign relations committee, and he, with the other leaders of the senate, are now in accord with the President. The agreement with Santo Domingo will not expire until the senate acts on the treaty now pending. This treaty probably never will be voted upon, as the Republicans cannot muster enough votes to ratify it.

Another course will be adopted to stand by the President and keep foreign nations out of Santo Domingo. A resolution will be drafted by Senator Foraker, in which will be incorporated all the provisions of the Santo Domingo treaty. This resolution will be presented to the senate at the extra session and will be agreed to by the Republicans. A majority vote is necessary to adopt a resolution, while a two-thirds vote is needed to ratify a treaty. The Republicans alone can muster enough votes to adopt the resolution. A precedent for this action is found in the case of Hawaii, which was annexed by resolution.

## CLEVER MINING WOMAN.

**Miss O'Brien Has Made a Fortune in Cripple Creek.**

Cripple Creek, Col., April 13.—From a stenographer to a millionaire in ten years is the story of the romantic rise of Miss Mollie O'Brien, of this city.

Miss O'Brien lived in Lake City, Colo Ten years ago she began the study of stenography, and on the advice of a friend went to the young mining camp of Cripple Creek. Soon her insight and ability drew a good trade among mining men

Miss Mollie O'Brien

She was quick to grasp details, and her retentive mind absorbed the rudiments of mining usage that later proved of inestimable value. Her foresight told her that possibilities in the incipient gold district were great and she bought stock.

These rose in value and soon she had a bank account of sufficient size to enable her to buy property. Then she organized stock companies. Today she is the principal owner of some valuable mining properties in the district and her wealth is estimated at more than $1,000,000.

Miss O'Brien is pretty and plump and scarcely looks her thirty years. She is a charming conversationalist and has a thorough knowledge of mining affairs. She is unmarried although she has had many opportunities to enter the matrimonial state.

## VAULTS PROVE TOO SMALL

**Western Sub-Treasuries Cannot Care for All Silver Offered.**

Washington, April 14.—A number of the United States subtreasuries in the west are afflicted with a surplus of silver. In some of the cities business men have entered complaints to the secretary of the treasury that they cannot deposit silver money in their local subtreasury and receive notes in exchange, as they are supposed to be able to do under the law. In order to investigate these complaints and apply a remedy if they are found to be well founded, Assistant Secretary Charles H. Keep has been ordered by Secretary Shaw to make a tour of inspection among the subtreasuries. If the vaults of the subtreasuries are found to be too small, as the complaints would seem to indicate, it may be necessary to enlarge them.

Mr. Keep's itinerary will include Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and San Francisco.

## BOARD MEETS WITH TAFT

**Shonts and Fellow Members New Panama Road Directors.**

New York, April 17.—Secretary Taft and members of the Panama canal commission were in session today at the offices of the Panama Railroad company. Meetings of the stockholders and directors of the railroad company, control of which is now vested in the government, were to have been held at noon but they were postponed for a couple of hours. Those in attendance at the meeting of the commission include Theodore P. Shonts, who is at the head of the reorganized commission; Judge Magoon, Colonel Edwards of the bureau of insular republics; Wm. Barclay Parsons, a member of the old commission, who will probably be retained in the new one, and William Nelson Cromwell.

The following new board of directors of the Panama Railroad company was elected today:

Theodore P. Shonts, J. F. Wallace, Charles A. E. Magoon, Mordecai T. Endicott, Peter C. Haines, B. M. Harrod, Oswald H. Ernst, William Nelson Cromwell, William Barclay Parsons, Clarence R. Edwards, J. R. Obaldia, R. L. Farnham and Edward A. Drake.

Mr. Shonts will be elected to the presidency of the reorganized company.

**MADE HIS PIG WEIGH 587 LBS.**

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn. BOAZ, ALABAMA.

Gentlemen:—I mail you today under separate cover a photograph of my pig which is just one year old. I fed this pig your "International Stock Food" every day. He weighed 587 lbs. and this proves the great merit of "3 Feeds for One Cent."

Yours very truly, J. H. SNEAD.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You $1000 If They Are Not the True Experiences of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Do You Desire Any Further Information about "International Stock Food," etc., or Want a Copy of Our Finely Illustrated Stock Book Containing 152 Engravings from Life that Cost Us $3000 Cash and Which Contains an Extra Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department. If Your Letter Requests It The Stock Book Will Be Mailed Free.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Covers Over a City Block. Capital Paid in $2,000,000.00. This Engraving Shows Our New Minneapolis Factory. Contains 15 Acres of Floor Space. Also Large Factory at Toronto, Canada, Containing 50,000 Feet of Space.

**$360 NET PROFIT IN FEEDING ONE TON**

We positively guarantee that one ton of "International Stock Food" will make you $360.00 net profit, over its cost, in causing your brood sows to raise more and better pigs, in extra quick growth of your pigs until ready for market or for quick fattening of shoats or old hogs. 2½ lbs. to 100 lbs. will make you $18.00 net profit over its cost. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood, tones up and permanently strengthens the entire system, cures and prevents many forms of disease and is a remarkable aid to digestion and assimilation. It is equally good for Horses, Colts, Cows, Fattening Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs and Pigs. Our One Hundred Thousand Dealers sell it on a "spot cash guarantee" to refund you your money if it ever fails.

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**DAN PATCH 1:56 IN 6 COLORS MAILED FREE**

We have a Beautiful Colored Lithograph of the world famous Dan Patch, which is printed in six brilliant colors. It was made from a photograph and is as natural as life. This large lithograph is free from advertising and is one of the finest horse pictures ever made. Its size is 24 inches by 34 inches. Every farmer or stockman should have a picture of Dan Patch, the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen.

**MAILED FREE,** Postage Prepaid **IF YOU ANSWER** 1st How much stock of all kinds do you own. 2d Name paper in which you saw this offer.

Address at once....INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.


## Opposing Factions and Cause of Dissension in the Equitable Company

Dissension in the Equitable Life Assurance society seems to be caused by a struggle of opposing financial interests for the control of the $410,000,000 assets and the surplus. James Hazen Hyde with 51 shares of stock of a nominal value of $51,000, has the stock control. Since the warfare became public his opponents have alleged that he has issued executive orders over the head of the president, James W. Alexander.

The two factions include Mr. Hyde and his following, who maintain that the business of the company should be managed as at present, and President Alexander and his adherents, who maintain that the management of the corporation should be "mutualized," so that the six hundred thousand policyholders should have a voice in the selection of the board of directors.

Points in the struggle thus far have included a defeated attempt to prevent the election of Mr. Hyde as first vice president and the appointment of a conciliatory committee, which presented and had adopted by the board of directors a gradual mutualization plan which is objected to by Mr. Hyde's opponents. An attempt has been made since his re-election to oust Mr. Hyde from the vice presidency and now his friends are to make an attempt to remove Mr. Alexander from the presidency.


# We Offer $1,000

## For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

### Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anaemia | Kidney Diseases |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhea |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhoea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Goitre—Gout | Varicocele |
| Gonorrhea—Gleet | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON**

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

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W 809 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.


## REPRESENTS 44 NATIONS

### International Congress Will Gather in America.

Washington, April 17.—Nearly one thousand delegates, the owners and operating officials of 400,000 miles of railway in 44 different countries, constitute the personnel of the international railway congress, which is to hold a ten days' session in this city beginning May 4. At the close of the congress the delegates are to make a thorough inspection of the railways of the United States, particularly with reference to equipment and shops.

The congress is somewhat unique in its organization, purposes and manner of conducting its affairs. It was organized in 1885. Its first session, held in Brussels, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Belgian railways. Milan, Paris, St. Petersburg and London have been meeting places since, Paris having had two sessions. At the session in that city in 1900 the invitation of President McKinley to hold the next meeting in Washington was accepted. Congress at its last session enacted appropriate legislation committing this government to participation in the congress.

In the absence of President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks will accept the post of honorary president, and open the congress with an address of welcome, afterwards extending the courtesies of the nation to the delegates at the White House.

The preliminary formalities over the congress will resolve itself into five sections and proceed to its discussion in French and in secret.

All of the papers to be presented have been under consideration for some years; all have been printed and the delegates are thoroughly familiar with their contents. All of the topics to be considered are technical and necessarily devoid of popular interest.

The honorary presidents, representing the railways of this country, will be Messrs. A. J. Cassatt and E. H. Harriman, while the actual president will be Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central railroad. The lines these three gentlemen represent touch one another and form a continuous line of rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific, passing through the heart of the continent and extending from the great lakes to the gulf.

The largest attendance of American railway officials at any of these sessions was at London in 1895, when out of about 800 delegates 49 were American.

Part of the important work accomplished at these meetings is the inspection of workshops, equipment and construction in each country visited, with the result of stimulating inquiry into improved methods and giving the whole world the benefit of the work of the brightest minds everywhere engaged in solving problems which present different phases in different countries, but which have features of common interest to all alike.

An extensive exhibit of railway supplies will be made at the time of the congress and will give an unusual opportunity of examining in detail a great part of the American railway appliances. This will be supplemented after adjournment by tours of inspection on which the foreign delegates will be taken.

No such assemblage of representatives of railway interests has ever been brought together in the United States. As the sessions are held only once in five years, it is likely to be many years before it will meet again in this country.

## NO CIGARETS IN INDIANA

**New Law in Full Force and Dealers Respect It.**

Indianapolis, April 17.—Reports received from all of the large cities of the state and many of the smaller county seats indicate that no attempts are being made to ignore or evade the requirements of the anti-cigarette law, which went into effect Saturday with the issuance of the governor's proclamation.

Although persons addicted to the use of the weed in that form were abundantly supplied and smoked openly on the streets it was generally conceded that the purchases were made Friday, and that dealers are observing the law faithfully.

**Fruit May Be Killed.**

Huntington, W. Va., April 17.—Snow to the depth of two inches was on the ground here today, having fallen at intervals yesterday and last night and ice formed on all small streams during the night. The weather was the coldest known here for the season in many years and all fruit is believed to have been killed. In the mountains six inches of snow was reported.

## Russia's Great Writer as a Worker in the Fields

COUNT TOLSTOY PUTTING HIS PRECEPTS INTO PRACTICE
FROM THE SKETCH

Count Tolstoi, one of the most picturesque of modern apostles, is himself the best example of how good it is for brain workers to go back to the land. He early decided that as he preached so must he act, and this is why he has followed the plow and made himself conversant with all the work done by the average peasant in the neighborhood of his home. Tolstoi believes that every man should be able to keep himself with the help of manual labor. He is for equality in its broadest sense, and, though no writer living has given more moving pictures of that class in Russia from which is drawn the domestic servant, he cannot bear to be waited on and has taught all his children to do housework and accomplish every simple household task.

## "HIS DUTY WELL DONE"

### Banquet Is Tendered Retiring American Ambassador.

London, April 15.—"Farewell! Rejoice! He goes back to his home with his duty well and nobly done, taking the universal respect and admiration of a kindred nation and its own."

Thus concluded Lord Chancellor Halsbury's tribute at parting with American Ambassador Choate, who recently was distinguished by election as a member of the Middle Temple and who last night was honored by the greatest gathering of the bench and bar in the history of the Inns of Court. The attorney general, Sir R. B. Finlay, seconded the toast.

"This is no ordinary occasion," said the attorney general. "Never has a worthier man occupied the post of ambassador to Great Britain, and none has carried away deeper affection. Never was there a more welcome guest at the Inns than this consummate advocate, great diplomatist and genial man of the world."

The assembly was extraordinary in character and numbered nearly 400 members of the bench and bar, including almost every leading justice and barrister in England.

The first toast was drank after the simple words, "The King." The second, pronounced by the lord chancellor, was "The President, the great magistrate of a great nation."

Mr. Choate, on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause. He spoke at considerable length, addressing the assembly as "brothers all." He said in part:

"Words cannot express my gratitude for this unique and overwhelming honor. For an American lawyer to be the guest of the bench and bar of England on an occasion graced by the applauding presence of so many of their most distinguished members overcomes him with a sense of his own unworthiness.

"I can only suppose that in my person and over my head you intend an unexampled honor to the country I represent. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. I am especially grateful to my friend, the lord chancellor."

Mr. Choate paid tributes to his personal friends, Lord Chancellor Halsbury and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, and said that the new diplomacy to which the lord chancellor had said he belonged had made his task here easy. The men with whom he had had to deal at the foreign office, the late Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, were both of that school, saying what they meant and meaning what they said.

"The relations between the bench and bar of the United States and Great Britain," Mr. Choate said, "are intimate and enduring. At the beginning we borrowed everything—your laws, your courts, your customs—but gradually we have been paying the debt until we have almost reached a state of mutual obligation and interdependence. The ancient Inns of Court and Westminster hall are regarded by my countrymen, and especially by my professional brethren, with intense interest and satisfaction, as the nurseries and home of the common law which underlies and sustains the principles and liberty common to both countries."

## TO BUILD $700,000 HOME

**William G. Rockefeller Superintends Raising of Fine Residence.**

Greenwich, Conn., April 12.—William G. Rockefeller is spending $40,000 on work on his father's former residence, near his deer park, in altering and adding to it so that he may be better prepared to build a $700,000 residence close by next year. He is his own architect in the present case and almost daily visits the place to give instructions to the hundred men employed there by the day. Changes are frequent and made with a seeming disregard for expense.

The old house, a square building with a tower, was built seventy-five years ago. It has been cut in two, half of it moved back and another house fifty feet square built in the centre to join the parts. The plumbing and heating will cost $25,000. There will be sixteen open fireplaces. The house will be used as a residence until the mansion is completed and will be then torn down.

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# SHELTERS CZAR'S FLEET

## Japan Declares France Has Dropped Mask.

Tokio, April 18.—Discussing the presence of vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron at Kamranh bay, on the east coast of French Indo-China, the Jiji Shimpo declares that the use of the island of Madagascar by the Russian squadron was a direct and prolonged violation of the principle of neutrality, but on account of the distance Japan in that instance, simply lodged a protest. The paper, however, insists that Russia is now using Kamranh bay as a base for action against her opponent, and says she intends to use it as the point for effecting a junction with the remaining division of the squadron.

"If the use of Kamranh bay is continued," the Jiji Shimpo adds, "Japan must regard its neutrality as completely ignored and Japan will not be obliged to respect its neutrality. Violations of neutrality in distant ports are not important, but when close to the zone of war it is impossible to view them with the same leniency."

The Jiji Shimpo further declares that France is lending the Russians efficient assistance, thus actually joining issue with Russia against Japan, and that it is now necessary for Japan to notify Great Britain and obtain her co-operation according to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"Protests," the paper asserts, 'are unavailing. The time for action has come."

The Nichi Nichi today says France has been a party to keeping the location of the Russian squadron a secret and adds that France does not observe the twenty-four hour rule. But, the Nichi Nichi continues, the spirit of neutrality affords no excuse for extending such hospitality to a belligerent squadron and it expresses the hope that France will take steps to abide by her obligations and duties as a neutral power. The Asahi Shimbun asserts that France has deliberately kept the presence of the Russian squadron a secret. The paper expresses regret at the fact and hopes the government of Japan will act decisively.

### France Gives Orders.

Paris, April 18.—3:05 p. m.—The French government has taken every precaution to secure the observance of neutrality in French waters in Indo-China. To this end instructions have been sent to M. Beau, governor-general of Indo-China, again calling his attention to the regulations concerning the observance of neutrality issued at the outset of the war. These are identical with the neutrality rules in force during the Spanish-American war. It is believed that Admiral De Jenquieres, commander of the French naval forces at Saigon, in proceeding to Kamranh bay, where part of the Russian second Pacific squadron has been seen, is following the governor general's instructions.

### Closes Tsugara Straits.

Tokio, April 18.—The navy department today declared Tsugara straits a zone of defense, with the usual maritime restrictions.

### Steamers at Anchor.

Manila, April 18.—Two unknown steamers have anchored in Lingayen bay, Island of Luzon, about 130 miles north of Manila bay.

### Rich Families Flee.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Several squadrons of Don Cossacks have been brought into reinforce the garrison of St. Petersburg in consequence of fears of a renewal of disorders. The peasant movement in the neighborhood of Moscow is also inspiring serious apprehensions. Many properties along the Moscow-Kasan railroad are guarded by troops and the families of the land owners are seeking refuge in Moscow.

### Death for Workmen.

Warsaw, April 15.—Three workmen, accused of wounding a policeman during the January riots, were today sentenced to death after a trial by courtmartial.

### Putiloff Works Closed.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—The Putiloff works have been closed. A notice on the gate says this is due to the unreasonable demands of the men, the threatening of officials, frequent interruption of work and disregard of the rules. Several squadrons of dragoons, detachments of grenadiers, mounted gendarmes and a regiment of sharpshooters of the guard have been stationed near the works all day long. Precautions have been taken to suppress possible disorders tomorrow. There is much excitement in the district.

### Death List Is Growing.

Lanore, April 13.—Later reports from Mandi, capital of Mandi State, say that at least 400 persons were killed in the city by the earthquake. The palace, temples and residences were leveled. Estimates of the number of people killed at Sultanpur vary from 200 to 700.

# WITTE IS IN DISGRACE

## Czar Has Humiliated Him to Such an Extent That He Decides to Go Abroad.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Quite a sensation was caused this morning by the appearance in the Neva, the most widely circulated illustrated weekly in Russia, of a half-tone picture representing the imperial family, including the empress holding the heir to the throne, the background of the picture showing in shadowy outlines the emperor, Grand Duke Sergius, Grand Duke Alexis, the dowager empress, the heir to the throne, and practically all the living members of the Romanoff family lying dead in their coffins.

The work is done so skillfully that in the shadows of the drapery behind the imperial family are discernible with great difficulty. The publishers disclaim any previous knowledge of the shadowy figures. The culprits, who were students employed on the paper, have not yet been located.

Copies of this edition of the Neva are selling at a big premium.

M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, has definitely decided to give up all work and go abroad. The last straw was the imperial rescript addressed Thursday to Interior Minister Bouligan, creating a special commission to discuss questions relating to peasant tenure of lands and the abolition of the peasant commission over which M. Witte presided.

The emperor took the step without even apprising M. Witte of his intention. The members of the Witte commission were actually at work Thursday evening and woke up yesterday to find the commission out of existence. M. Witte attributes the emperor's act to court intrigue directly aimed against himself and yesterday informed his friends that he was completely disheartened and discouraged, no longer able to endure the humiliations heaped upon him and that he would leave all and go abroad for a time.

The Slovo has received its first warning for the publication of articles entitled The Bereaucracy and The War and Reform, in which the paper severely arraigned the incompetency of the bureaucracy and the general staff and the war office.

M. Witte's antagonists at court, where their influence was greatly feared by M. Witte, were effectively reinforced by part of the old Von Plehve cabal, headed by M. Sturmer, formerly under secretary of the interior, and M. Stichinsky, former chief adjutant of the interior department, who were forced out of the ministery of the interior by former Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and they have wreaked their vengeance on their ancient chief enemy, M. Witte. M. Witte went to Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday and informed the emperor that it was quite plain that a plot against him existed and that he desired to retire. The emperor, however, is understood to have declined again to accept the minister's resignation.

### Grants the Petition.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Emperor Nicholas has decided that the moment is inopportune to grant the petition of a group of the influential clergy for a convocation of a general council to effect a reform of the ecclesiastical administration. On the margin of the petition the emperor appended a note as follows:

"I find it impossible in the present disturbed times to undertake a task of such magnitude requiring calm consideration. Following the old example of the orthodox emperors I intend, however, as soon as there is a favorable moment to set afoot this great work and summon the council of the old Russian church for a canonical discussion of questions of faith and ecclesiastical reform."

### Street Railways Transferred.

San Francisco, April 15.—After controlling the affairs of the United Railroads for three years, the New York banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., is understood to have decided to relinquish the control and management of San Francisco's big street railway combination to Ladenburg, Thallmann & Co., one of the largest financial houses of New York, and their client's experts, it is said, have been here for some time past examining the properties, and the settlement will be based upon their report of values. It has been officially admitted here that such a deal was in progress, but the officials of the company are preserving a stubborn secretiveness regarding its nature.

### Policeman Is Killed.

Lodz, April 15.—Two workmen today shot and killed a policeman in the street, oen of the assassins was arrested.

### Russian Bonds Fall.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Doubt as to the result of the approaching naval action in the far East on which so much depends weaken prices on the bourse today, all quotations falling. Imperial fours, however, only yielded a quarter of a point

# FLEET IN FRENCH BAY

## Japanese Will Ask France to Explain.

Tokio, April 17.— It is calculated here that the Russian squadron arrived at Kamranh bay at noon, April 12, and therefore had been occupying the port 48 hours when seen at noon, April 14.

The information received regarding vessels of the Russian squadron being seen at Kamranh bay, April 14, reached Tokio today and was given to the public through a brief communication from the navy department. The news was a surprise because it was generally doubted that France would permit the use of her ports to a belligerent squadron engaged in official offensive operations. The Japanese government is silent on the subject of its intentions, but it is expected that it will make immediate representations to France. The response of France is eagerly awaited, particularly as to whether France admits the squadron within territorial waters. France denied that the Russian squadron was within territorial waters when off Madagascar. If she denies it in this instance it will give Japan an opportunity to attack the Russian vessels without violating France's neutrality. Many people continue to believe the Russian squadron will speedily leave Kamranh bay and continue its voyage northward.

### Rojestvensky Prepares.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—The news that vessels of the Russian squadron have put into Kamranh bay, north of Cape Padaran, off the east coast of Cochin China, bears out statements of a week ago to the effect, that Admiral Rojestvensky probably would seek shelter off that part of the Cochin China coast and there coal and make his final preparations before embarking on the final stage of his journey. No definite information is obtainable as to the length of the squadron's stay at Kamranh bay or whether the warships have already sailed, the admiralty, even if it knows, being naturally silent on this point.

"You may be sure," said an officer, "that every precaution will be taken against a torpedo attack. Rojestvensky can be relied upon to protect his ships."

Among naval men the idea that Admiral Rojestvensky has divided his squadron is not entertained. No confirmation has been received here as to the reported naval engagement north of the Natuna islands, which, according to the British steamer Telemachus, which has just arrived at Hong Kong, took place 150 miles north of the Natuma islands in the afternoon of April 12.

### Sighted the Fleet.

Hong Kong, April 17.—The German steamer Brunhilde arrived today from Singapore and reported that she was stopped for several hours by three Russian cruisers, April 14, thirty miles north of Cape Padaran. The Brunhilde counted altogether thirty-three vessels steaming north by northeast at ten knots. The ships appeared to be in good condition. A report is current here that a portion of the Russian squadron has reached a bay in Chinese waters northward of Hong Kong. Cape Padaran is off the east coast of Cochin China, is not far south of Kamranh bay, where it is reported a number of Russian warships are anchored and revictualing.

### Japanese Capture Coal.

Saigon, April 17.—The Japanese recently captured a large number of collieries off the coast of Cochin China.

Six men supposed to be Japanese landed some days ago at Cape St. James, near here, from an Annamese junk, and after a brief stay re-embarked. A number of Russian warships are anchored in Kamranh bay, where they are revictualing. The steamer Eridan, which was purchased by a local French firm, sailed yesterday evening with a full cargo of provisions for the squadron. The health of the Russians is remarkably good. Only eight deaths from disease have occurred since their departure from Europe out of an effective totaling of 18,000 men. A Russian officer suffering from beriberi is in the hospital here. The other sick men who were brought here by the Russian hospital ship Orel include Prince Cantacuzene, but the reports that the Orel had wounded men on board are unfounded, as there had been no fighting up to the time of her arrival.

Prince Michael Cantacuzene, who married Miss Julia Dent Grant in 1899, is the head of the house and is an officer of the imperial guard. The Prince Cantacuzene in a hospital at Saigon apparently is a naval offiticer.

# NO COURIER HAS ARRIVED

## Three Days Pass Without Word From President.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 18.—Three days have passed since President Roosevelt started on his bear hunt, and no word has been received by Secretary Loeb.

This is not considered strange, for the President announced before farewells were said at New Castle, that he would not be in a hurry to communicate unless he had something of importance to send out.

Mr. Loeb said today that the courier from the camp will not arrive until tomorrow.

# SOLDIERS GO TO LIMOGES

## Porcelain Strikers Grow Violent and Socialist Mayor Is Inactive.

Limoges, France, April 17.—The excitement among the porcelain strikers is becoming more violent and manifesting itself principally against the American firm of Haviland, which has taken a leading part in the lockout. The socialist mayor's attitude of inactivity and his appeal to the ministry not to send troops appears to encourage the workmen to continue their demonstrations. They now refuse to listen to his advice to remain calm, and consequently a representative of the Haviland concern went to Paris to interview the minister of the interior, who ordered reinforcements to be sent here. In the meantime the strikers exploded a package of cartridges before the house of the manager of the Haviland works, without, however, causing much damage. The barricades which were erected on Saturday are still in place.

A procession of several thousand men, some of them armed, paraded the streets yesterday proceeding to the prison where they unsuccessfully attempted to force the doors. The mob then destroyed a religious statue. A picket of troops endeavored to break up the demonstration, but the strikers resisted, stoning the soldiers and hooting the officers. The crowd finally dispersed on the arrival of the cavalry.

# EXAMINERS FORCED OUT

## Tender Resignations Because of Fraudulent Pension Grants.

Washington April 18.—Several of the ten pension examiners against whom Commissioner Warner has preferred charges, have handed in their resignations. Commissioner Warner will report to the secretary of the inteior on the case shortly. In the meantime it is understood all ten of the examiners will resign. If they are exonerated in the report, reinstatement will be sought. The resignations tendered have not yet been accepted.

The charges resulted from disclosures that applications for civil war pensions had been illegally passed on by this examining board, the claimants being members of Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments which never had seen actual service.

# TRY TO SHOOT TREPOFF

## His Nieces Were Converted to Terrorist Beliefs.

St. Petersburg, April 18. — Gradually many interesting details surrounding the recent arrest of a band of about a dozen terrorists are leaking out. The capture which is regarded by the authorities as being of immense importance was accomplished by Kashovsky, the Russian Lecocq, who was dismissed from the secret police several years ago on account of his connection with Philippe, the spiritualist, who created such a stir at court several years ago and who then went to Paris to live.

Governor General Trepoff, upon his appointment as governor general of St. Petersburg, induced Kashovsky to return to St. Petersburg and within two weeks the detective captured the entire band, which had been operating under the direction of the central organization, which apparently has its headquarters in Switzerland.

Alfred Henry McCullough, the man killed on March 11, by the accidental explosion of a bomb at the Hotel Bristol, whose real name was Bauman, was one of the chiefs of the terrorists having charge of the manufacture of bombs. and Kalieff, who killed Grand Duke Sergius, also belonged to the same group. After Bauman's death Kalieff's duties devolved upon Mlle. Leontieff, daughter of George Leontieff, who recently was appointed governor of Yakutsk, eastern Siberia. Mlle. Leontieff became a convert to terrorism during her stay at Lucerne, Switzerland. Kaleiff's identity was established through the discovery of a photograph belonging to Savinkoff, who had been his comrade both at the

GENERAL TREPOFF

university and in exile. When Kaleiff was charged with his identity he admitted it saying immediately:

"Savinkoff has been arrested."

The police later thought they had captured Savinkoff and so announced publicly, but it turns out that the man held under that name was another and that Savinkoff, to whom Kaleiff evidently had confided his intention of killing Grand Duke Sergius, is still safe abroad.

Among the others captured was Madame Ivanovskaia, a sister-in-law of Korolenko, the Russian author. She was involved in the Nihilist plot to assassinate Emperor Alexander II, for which she was sentenced to 15 years in Siberia, but at the end of seven years she escaped to America.

Perhaps the most romantic feature is the fact that Mlle. Leontieff converted two nieces of Governor General Trepoff, Mlle. Trepoff and Princess Denisieff, to the doctrine of assassination, and that after the arrest her mentor, Mlle. Trepoff, actually attempted the life of her uncle, firing two shots at him, both of which missed. Thereupon the two girls became panic-stricken and attempted suicide, Mlle. Trepoff throwing herself under a train and Princess Denisheff shooting herself. Neither of them succeeded in killing herself.

The family has since tried to make it appear that the acts of the girls were the result of a mutual pact for self-destruction, both being in love with the same man, an officer of the guards.

About 100 male and female students of the conversatory of music, who have been connected with the agitation in favor of Rimsky Korsakoff, who was removed from his profesorship in the conservatory because of his attitude toward the striking students, have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for a month.

### Police Powerless.

Sukum-Kale, Russia, April 18.—In spite of the efforts of the police to prevent it, the land owners of Kutais held a meeting here and adopted a resolution demanding the immediate convocation of a sezsky sobor and endorsing the rest of the liberal program.

### Assassin Is on Trial.

Moscow, April 18.—The supreme court today began the trial of Kalieff, who killed Grand Duke Sergius.

# GERMANY WOULD BE ALONE

## No Other Countries Would Take Part in Moroccan Conference.

Paris, April 12.—Germany's efforts to secure an international conference on the Mcrocco question do not cause further apprehension here, as the government is aware that practically all the powers having any political interests in Morocco would not participate. This applies to France, Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Russia, and the other European powers have little or no interest in Morocco.

Consequently Germany would be practically alone in favoring or participating in an international gathering. It is assumed that the neutral attitude of the United States will probably lead her to withhold participation if all the interested parties, except Germany, declined to take part in the proposed conference.

The French authorities therefore do not attach further serious importance to the international conference movement, being convinced that it is doomed in advance to failure

### Briggs Is Acquitted.

Manila, April 17.—Commander John B. Briggs, U. S. N., has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him, by the naval court-martial, which tried him here.

Commander Briggs was in command of the cruiser Baltimore when that vessel grounded in the Straits of Malacca, about six months ago, and it is presumed that the charges preferred against him were in connection with that affair.

# LIKENS THEM TO GNATS

## Former President Has Nothing but Contempt for Those Who Often Lied About Him.

Princeton, April 18.—In the first number of a new magazine devoted to the problems and enthusiasms of country loving persons, Grover Cleveland makes a valiant defense of hunting and fishing and incidentally enters a personal rejoinder to the accusation that he uses his sportsman's expeditions as a cloak for dissipation.

I am sure that it is not necessary for me at this late day," writes Mr. Cleveland, "to dwell upon the fact that I am an enthusiast in my devotion to hunting and fishing, as well as every other kind of outdoor recreation. I am so proud of this devotion that if my sporting proclivities have at times subjected me to criticisms and petty forms of persecution I do not harbor the shadow of a desire that my steadfastness be looked upon as manifesting the courage of martyrdom.

"On the contrary, I regard these criticisms and persecutions as nothing more serious than gnat stings suffered on the bank of a stream—vexations to be borne with patience and afterward easily submerged in the memory of abundant delightful accompaniments.

"Thus when short fishing excursions, in which I have sought relief from the killing vexations and perplexities of official duty, have been denounced in a mendacious newspaper as dishonest devices to cover scandalous revelry, I have been able to enjoy a short of pleasureable contempt for the author of the accusation while congratulating myself on the mental and physical restoration I had derived from these excursions.

"So, also, when people, more mistaken than malicious, have wagged their heads in pitying fashion and deprecated my guiltiness of hunting and fishing frivolity in high public service, I have found it easy to lament the neglect of these amiable persons to accumulate for their delectation a fund of charming reminiscence of sport, while at the same time, I have sadly reflected how their dispositions might have been sweetened and their lives made happier if they had yielded something to the particular type of frivolty which they deplored.

"I hope it may not be amiss for me to supplement these personal observations by direct confession that, so far as my attachment to outdoor sports may be considered a fault, I am as related to this special predicament of guilt, utterly incorrigible and shameless.

"Not many years ago, while residing in a community, I found that considerable indignation had been aroused among good neighbors and friends because it had been said of me that I was willing to associate in the field with any loafer who was the owner of a dog and a gun. I am sure I did not in the least undervalue the extreme friendliness of those inclined to interfere in my defense, and yet, at the risk of doing an apparently ungracious thing, I felt inexorably constrained to check their kindly efforts by promptly conceding that the charge was too nearly true to be denied."

After asserting his belief that fishermen and hunters are born, not made, Mr. Cleveland adds:

"I believe, too, that those who thus by instinct and birthright belong to the sporting fraternity and are actuated by a genuine sporting spirit are neither cruel nor greedy and wasteful of the game and fish they pursue, and I am convinced that there con be no better conservators of the sensible and provident protection of game and fish than those who are enthusiastic in their pursuit, but who at the same time are regulated and restrained by a sort of chivalric fairness and generosity felt and recognized by every true sportsman."

# SENATOR THURSTON

## Will Push Yaqui Damage Claims Against Mexico.

Sioux City, Ia., April 18.—John M. Thurston, former United States senator from Nebraska, has been retained to press claims for indemnity on account of the massacre of several Americans by Yaqui Indians in Sonora, Mexico, January 19. The claims will aggregate $450,000—$100,000 each for the four men killed. J. K. McKenzie and Dr. Robert McCoy, of Chicago; Walter Stubinger, of Kewanee, Ills., and M. A. Call, of Sioux City, and $25,000 each for the terrible experience of the two survivors, C. E. Terrington, of Salem, O., and H. E. Miller, of Los Angeles, Cal.

# PLEADS FOR SIMPLE LIFE

## London Bishop Thinks His People Do Too Much Dining.

London, April 18.—The subject of simpler living for the rich has been taken up by the bishop of London, and has resulted in a lively public discussion. He preached on this topic on Sunday and referred to it in two addresses during the week.

He attacked the increasing custom of Sunday dinner parties at hotels and restaurants and, in reply to a suggestion that the practice saved work of the domestic servants, said those who gave frequent dinner parties should give public as well as private servants a day of rest. He referred to many letters he had received from rich men who stated that they did not have extravagant tastes and did not care for the entertainments which they gave, but it was the custom of their class.

The bishop argued that it was the duty of such men to maintain their estates and position, but there should be no extravagance. Much more should be given by rich men to the extension of the kingdom of God.

# SPRING WHEAT SEEDING

## Unsatisfactory Is the Tone of Crop Reports.

Washington, April 18.—Crop reports from all sections of the country are summarized in the weekly bulletin of the weather bureau as follows:

Over nearly the whole of the country the week ending April 17 was abnormally cold and unfavorable for germination and growth. In western North Dakota the temperature fell nearly to zero on the 16th and on this and the following date exceptionally low temperatures for the season occurred throughout the country east of the Rocky mountains, freezing temperatures occurring as far south as the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia and Central South Carolina with light to heavy frosts in the central portion of the east gulf states and light frost at Jacksonville. The damaging effects of this cold period which came at the close of the week are not fully covered in the reports collected at the climate and crop centers on the 17th and used in the preparation of this bulletin. Heavy rains were unfavorable in the south Atlantic and central gulf states, while the need of rain is beginning to be felt in portions of the lower Missouri valley and on the extreme north Pacific coast. The temperature conditions on the Pacific coast were unfavorable.

While corn planting has continued in Kansas, Missouri and Southern Illinois, none has been planted farther north nor in the upper Ohio valley and middle states. Preparations for planting have been active in the Central valleys where planting will be vigorously pushed as soon as temperature conditions are favorable. In the south Atlantic and east gulf states planting is about finished and early corn is being cultivated.

Winter wheat continues in promising conditions generally throughout the country but is beginning to need rain in portions of Kansas and Michigan.

Very slow progress was made with spring wheat seeding over the northern portion of the spring wheat region, as this work could be prosecuted only in the afternoons, on account of low temperatures. The early sown spring wheat does not appear to have sustained injury from recent cold, except in Nebraska where some fields were slightly damaged.

Oat seeding was also delayed in the Dakotas, Minnesota, lake region and portions of the middle Atlantic states. While growth of the early sown has been checked and some injury sustained in Nebraska the general situation respecting this crop continues promising. Cotton planting is much delayed in Mississippi and Louisiana and is later than usual in Texas and the Carolinas. Better progress with this work has been made in Alabama and Georgia and in the southern portions of these states is nearing completion. Fair to good stands of the early planted are reported from Alabama, Georgia and Florida. In Texas the early planted is reported as promising.

# JEFFERSON LOSES HOPE

## Veteran Actor Now Knows He Is Dying.

West Palm Beach, Fla., April 19.—At noon today Joseph Jefferson was again very weak.

Charles B. Jefferson says his father has given up. The family has lost hope. They think the patient may live a day or two but say he is liable to die at any moment.

# LOBSTER MEN ORGANIZED

## Fishers Along Maine Coast Combine to Fight the Trust.

Rockland, Me., April 18.—Manned by a crew of union sailors and chartered by the American Federation of Labor a sloop yacht, under the command of Stuart Reid, organizer for the A. F. of L., is being fitted out at this port for a cruise along the Maine coast for the purpose of inducing the lobster fishermen to fight the trust, which is attempting to put them out of business. Already unions have been formed among the lobster fishermen who sail from Vinalhaven, Isle-au-Haut and Stonington, but the seaport towns north of those places are yet to be visited.

The Maine lobstermen are practically independent, a majority of them owning the boats in which they ply their trade. Attempts have been made to persuade the fishermen that the trust would improve conditions and prices, but the men have refused to listen to or entertain any such talk.

When the fishermen understood the intention of the trust members they concluded to organize and fight. A charter from the American Federation of Labor was obtained and Mr. Reid was sent to Maine to direct matters. The sloop in which he will make his cruise will fly a pennant bearing "A. F. of L." and the same letters will appear on the sails.

It is predicted that more than 2,500 fishermen will join the union before the vessel ends her trip.

# BRISTOW AT NEW ORLEANS

## Special Commissioner Investigates That City's Wants.

New Orleans, April 18.—Business interests of New Orleans were in conference today with Special Commissioner Bristow, who was appointed by the President to investigate trade relations between the United States and Europe and the western coasts of Central and South America by and over the isthmus of Panama. While here the commissioner will ascertain what interest New Orleans has in transportation by way of Panam, particularly of commercial freight to all points on the Pacific coast of the United States, Central and South America.

It was explained to Mr. Bristow that the Board of Trade especially desired an opportunity to bid on all the contracts of the government and then to have equal transportation facilities with New York even if transports of the government have to be put in service between New Orleans and the isthmus. Mr. Bristow will visit other gulf ports on his present trip.

# LEFT MONEY TO CHARITY

## Hurley Made Many Bequests to Hospital, Churches and Employes.

Flint, Mich., April 18.—When the will of the late J. G. Hurley, of this city, was filed in probate court it was found that in addition to bequests heretofore reported he left his home here valued at $7,500, to the Sisters of the Poor, with $5,000 for its maintenance and left $35,000 to various relatives in England. As announced before the will was filed, he left $500 to each of the ten churches here, and left the city a hospital site of 14 acres with $25,000 for a building. In addition there were a number of legacies of from $100 to $1,000 for friends and employes. Mr. Hurley was a native of England and came here a poor boy. He has no relatives in this country.

### Crimean Veteran Dead.

Detroit, April 17.—William Livsey, who served three terms as state treasurer of Pennsylvania, died here yesterday from apoplexy after six weeks' illness, aged 72 years. He came to Detroit from Pittsburg five years ago, to be near his only son. Mr. Livsey was born in England and was a veteran of the Crimean war, and also served in the Union army during the civil war. His remains will be interred at Watertown, Wis.

# THE MARKETS.

## Weekly Trade Report.

New York, April 15.—Bradstreet's says today:

"Spring trade at wholesale has apparently passed its zenith, but re-orders, especially at the west, are unusually good, iron consumption is unprecedented, winter wheat promises excellently, and the acreage in other cereals will be large. Building and building materials are active, export trade displays signs of improvement, railroad earnings show 10 per gain for March and an inchrease of cent gain for March, and an increase of 5 per cent for the quarter, and bank clearings show continued heavy increases on last year. Retail trade is good in some sections, but has been retarded by cold weather or heavy rains and the lateness of Easter at other points. Meat, fish and poultry prices are conspicuous exceptions to the otherwise easing tendency of food products. In meats, lessened receipts and higher prices for cattle, Lenten influences and other causes are assigned for this.

"Business failures for the week ending April 13 number 196, against 170 last week, 198 in the like week in 1904, 160 in 1903, 193 in 1902, and 212 in 1901.

"In Canada, failures for the week number 25, as against 280 last week and 20 in this week a year ago."

### The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., April 18.—Close.—While the wheat market was more or less irregular at the close, the tendency, however, was upward. The only decline shown was in cash, which was off ½c. May wwheat was steady and the distant futures were up small fractions.

There were a variety of new features in the market today. First came the dull and spiritless cash situation. This was followed by a Kansas item reporting that bad fields are in evidence, which had the effect of stopping the country movement. The weather report gave neither side any encouragement. Bradstreet's decrease in the available amounted to 2,171,000 bushels and was the most important influence of the day. Estimates were 40 cars, while the exports approximated 108,000 bushels.

First prices in wheat were irregular, cash and May showing the small decline of ¼c, while July and September were firmer. The market however, was dull and cash declined another ¼c. May to the contrary became firmer, recovering the initial loss. July and September were exceptionally strong, advancing ½c and ⅝c respectively. Aside from the reported operations of the Gates firm and the Armour interests, who were said to be quietly but persistently picking up all wheat offerings, there was no special interest in the market. The light rains in Kansas had a bearish influence. The demand was light and scattered. Cables were bearish. Receipts were larger.

Primary wheat receipts were 327,000 bushels, against 197,000 last week and 274,000 a year ago; shipments were 236,000 bushels, against 209,000 and 279,000.

In corn a heavy and tired feeling was suggested. There was but little demand. Opening prices were steady at yesterday's level and continued so during the hour. Cables were lower. Offerings were more liberal. Receipts were larger.

The close of corn was steady. Prices were practically unchanged from yesterday, cash excepted, which was ¼c up. There was no spirit to this market today, consequently a narrow business was done. Export trade fell away, only 147,000 bushels being reported out. Chicago estimates were 107 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 433,000 bushels, aainstg 649,000 a week ago and 316,000 a year ago; shipments were 907,000 bushels, against 819,000 and 214,000.

Oats was steady. Market is dull. Prices were generally unchanged. There was but little demand. Offerings were sluggish. Receipts were only moderate. No export business in sight.

The market was a shade firm at the close. Available showed a decrease of 1,012,000 bushels.

Clover seed was affected by the lethargy which overhung all other commodities. Buying and selling orders were scarce. Receipts continue light. Prices held steady at yesterday's level throughout the first hour. The closing was quiet with the market registering a firm tone.

TOLEDO.

| | April 18 | | | | April 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. |
| Cash .. .. | $1.09¼ | $1.09¼ | $1.09 | $1.09 | $1.09½ |
| May .. .. | 1.05½ | 1.05¾ | 1.05¼ | 1.05¾ | 1.05¾ |
| July .. .. | 88¼ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¼ |
| Sept .. .. | 84⅞ | 85⅝ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84¾ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Cash ..... | .... | .... | .... | 48¾ | 48¼ |
| May ..... | 49 | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| July ..... | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| Sept.... | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Cash ..... | .... | .... | .... | 32 | 31¾ |
| May ..... | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31½ |
| July ..... | 31½ | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31⅝ | 31½ |
| Sept..... | 29½ | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29⅝ | 29½ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Cash .. .. | 8.30 | 8.35 | 8.30 | 8.35 | 8.30 |
| April .. .. | 8.20 | 8.25 | 8.20 | 8.25 | 8.20 |
| Oct. .. .. | 5.75 | 5.77 | 5.75 | 5.77 | 5.77 |
| Rye— | | | | | |
| No. 2 .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 81 | 81½ |
| Timothy— | | | | | |
| Prime .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Alsike— | | | | | |
| Prime .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 7.60 | 7.70 |

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.08⅞ | 1.08 |
| July .. .. | 92⅝ | 93¾ | 92⅝ | 93 | 92¾ |
| Sept .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 87 | .... |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | 52½ | 52⅝ | 52½ | 52⅝ | 52½ |
| July .. .. | 52⅝ | 53 | 52⅝ | 52⅞ | 52⅝ |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.00 |
| July .. .. | 83 | 83⅝ | 83 | 83¼ | 83 |
| Sept .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 82½ | 81¾ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 1.07¼ | 1.06¼ |
| July .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 1.03¼ | 1.02⅝ |
| Sept .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 84½ | 84⅛ |

DULUTH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 1.05 | 1.04¼ |
| July .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 1.01¾ | 1.02 |
| Sept .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 84½ | 84½ |

CHICAGO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | 1.14¼ | 1.15¾ | 1.14¼ | 1.15¼ | 1.14¼ |
| July .. .. | 87⅞ | 88¾ | 87⅞ | 88 | 87⅝ |
| Sept. .. .. | 82⅞ | 83⅞ | 82¾ | 83 | 82¾ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| April .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| May .. .. | 47¼ | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| July .. .. | 47⅝ | 47⅞ | 47⅝ | 47⅞ | 47⅝ |
| Sept. .. .. | 47¾ | 48 | 47½ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | 29⅝ | 30 | 29¾ | 29⅞ | 29¾ |
| July .. .. | 29⅝ | 30 | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 29⅝ |
| Sept. .. .. | 29 | 29¾ | 28⅞ | 29¾ | 29 |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | 12.57 | 12.62 | 12.52 | 12.52 | 12.00 |
| July .. .. | 12.87 | 12.87 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.35 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | 7.22 | 7.25 | 7.22 | 7.22 | 7.22 |
| July .. .. | 7.40 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 7.40 | 7.40 |
| Sept. .. .. | 7.55 | 7.57 | 7.55 | 7.55 | 7.55 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| May .. .. | 6.97 | 7.00 | 6.95 | 6.95 | 6.97 |
| July .. .. | 7.25 | 7.27 | 7.22 | 7.25 | 7.27 |
| Sept. .. .. | 7.45 | 7.45 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 7.47 |

### Money and Stocks.

New York, April 18.—(Wall Street.)—Gains were more numerous than losses on the opening trasactions but some prominent speculative stocks were amongst these which declined. Union Pacific, Illinois Central and Smelting each fell 1⅛. Chicago Terminal preferred lost a point. Atlantic coast line made an upward move of 2 points. United States Steel preferred opened wide selling at 104⅝ and 104⅞, the latter a record price.

Holders of stock became uneasy over the acute weakness of Northern Securities which slumped to 165 on the curb and threw over their belongings. St. Paul and Union Pacific broke in a precipitate manner, the former 2⅝ and the latter 2⅜. The effect on the general railroad list was moderate, but recent buoyant specialties suffered keenly. Smelting and Hocking Valley declined 2. Illinois Central and Delaware & Hudson 1¾ and the United States Steel stocks, Tennessee Coal, Amalgamated Copper, Locomotive, Consolidated Gas, Twin City, Rapid Transit, Canadian Pacific, Atchison and New York Central. Atlantic Coast Line lost its opening rise of 2 and ½ additional. Nervous rallies followed extending to 1 and 2 points respectively in Union Pacific and St. Paul, but the market was back to near the lowest at 11 o'clock. People's Gas was marked up 2¾ despite the prevailing weakness and Virginia Carolina Chemical gained 1¼.

There was some improvement in the tone of the market, but the demand died out on the advances and left the market soft. Colorado Fuel, Virginia Carolina Chemical and Vulcan Detinning pfd. rose 2, United States Reduction 1½ and North American 1. Atlantic Coast Line got above 160. Losses included American Express 3, Consolidated Gas 3½, Illinois Central 2¼, Pacific Mail 2, Pipe pfd. 1⅝ and Missouri Pacific, Erie, Wisconsin Central pfd., Federal Mining pfd., Distiller Securities, U. S. Rubber pfd., Brooklyn Union Gas, Westinghouse Electric and Knickerbocker Ice 1 to 1½. Union Pacific and